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MONDAY, November 1, 1784. THE (Vol. II. No. 74.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

Robison & Hale,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods,

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

A Neleganta ssortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete.
Fine and middling sagathies,
Black Bombazines & worsted prunellas,
Black serge dimin,
Sattinet,
Princess stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown mottens.
Do. durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shaloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green cambiets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light calicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes.
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,
Striped cottons,
Brown Russia sheeting
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortmaut of sake and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest
children's waiste ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light coloured double Persian.
White, blue, green & pink single persian,
Black, English & India Taffaties,
Broad & narrow black mode and sattin,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's common and fine beaver hatts,
Men's coarse shoes,
Women's Hoses do.
White and brown buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & twist.
Do. of thread & buttons of all colours,
Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75,
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
Ready Reckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
Cutteaux,
Penknives,
Razors,
Shears,
Scissars,
Thimbles,
A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sizes,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
Hand and crosscut saws,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the first quality,
Men's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
Pins and needles,
Tapes, ferreting and binding,
A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Scythes and Sickles,
Powder and shot,
Musket balls,
With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

A few Soldiers RIGHTS for LAND, will be purchased, if application is made immediately to

ROBISON & HALE.

COMMON RUM, superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

ROBISON & HALE,
ALBANY.

ALSO,

The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

French Brandy,
Jamaica spirits,
India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt.
Alspice,
West Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Refined and bloomery bar iron,
German, blistered & Crawley's steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling peas.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Lunenburgh, held at the house of Captain Fowler, in Newbury, voted, to raise a tax of ten dollars for the purpose of letting out said township. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NOAH WHITE, Collector.

Moortown, Sept. 2, 1784.

The subscriber

Takes this method to inform the Public that he will give cash or leather in exchange for hides, or will take in hides to tan and curry on as reasonable terms as he can afford at his works in the southwest part of Shaftsbury near Ichabod Cross's.

CHARLES DYER.

Shaftsbury, Oct. 18, 1784. 72

STATE of VERMONT.

The proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, are informed, That at a meeting of said proprietors, held Sept. 2, 1783, It was voted, that a tax of ten shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of ten shillings to be paid in labour on the roads in said town; and at a meeting held June 15th, 1784, it was voted that a tax of six shillings on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only. Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

B. STRONG, Collector,

Bethel, Sept. 14, 1784.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Victory, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of John Bridgman, Esq; in Hinsdale, in said State, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of January next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d. A proprietor's clerk. 3d. A Treasurer. 4. To choose a committee to lay out said town into lots and highways. 5. To lay a tax on said proprietors to pay the cost of laying out said town, and clearing said highways. 6. To choose a collector to collect said tax, if laid.

SAMUEL WARRINER, Just. Peace.

WANTED,

By the fifteenth of November next Ten or fifteen likely

SHIPPING HORSES,

From fourteen to fourteen and a half Hands high,

Not more than seven years old, natural to pace and of good carriage. Payment will be made in West India or European GOODS suitable to the season.

JONATHAN PRESTON.

Bennington, October 25, 1784.

Now in the PRESS,

And on Wednesday next will be published,

And to be sold at the Printing-office and Paper-Mill in Bennington, by the Hundred, Groce, Dozen, or single.

HASWELL & RUSSELL's

VERMONT ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD,

1785.

Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year.

CONTAINING,

Every thing necessary in such a publication, together with a great variety of other matter, curious, instructive and entertaining.

Great allowance to those who buy by the quantity.

WANTED,

GOOD BEEF CATTLE,

For which payment will be made in English Goods, by the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By NATHANIEL BRUSH,

In BENNINGTON,

A General Assortment of

HOLLOW IRON WARE;

For which CASH, WHEAT or BEEF CATTLE will be taken in payment.

Notice is hereby given that the proprietor's meeting of the township of Concord, that was held at the dwelling house of Jehiel Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the 17th day of August last, stands adjourn'd to the first Wednesday of November next; then to meet at the dwelling house of said Jehiel Webb, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA WEBB, Mod.

Attest. REUBENNER, Clerk. 73

Stop THIEF!

STOLEN from me the subscriber on the night after the 23 inst, a sorrel Horse about 14 hands high, trots and canters, shod all round, four white feet, bald face, white main and tail. Also a saddle almost new, English made with green strip'd cloth, the thief is a high Jerman had on when he went away a black sattin vest and breeches, dark brown coat, round hat, speaks poor English, plays on Jerman flute had no baggage with him. Whoever will take up and secure said thief so that the property may be secured to the owner shall have five dollars reward paid by.

ZACHARIAH SEYMOUR.

Pittsfield, October 15, 1784. 73

RAGS

For the USE of the

PAPER MILL

IN BENNINGTON,

Will be received by Zechariah Seymour & Co. in Pittsfield; William Walker and Co. Lanesborough; Mr. C. R. Webster, Printer, Albany; Messrs. Skinner and Sprague, Williamstown; Messrs. Blodget & Austin, Shaftsbury; by the several post riders from Bennington, & at the Printing Office and Paper Mill in Bennington.

LONDON, June 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in France, dated June 2.

"You may probably receive, nearly at the same time with my letter, some very extraordinary travellers, to whose care I shall also entrust some letters to the Royal society. These travellers are brothers, of the name of Roberts, who have just constructed for and at the expence of the Duc de Chartres, an æroftatic balloon, with which they design to repair to England. They promise to go to London by the way of Diepe, and the passage over the sea, though much longer than that of Calais, does not in the least intimidate them. I have seen their balloons, and their method of making and conducting them, and nothing more ingenious can possibly be conceived. They made the famous balloon at the Thuilleries, which is still in their possession. In a word, if any are capable of excelling in this way, it is these ingenious young men."

The following curious event lately happened in the church of the Servites at Vienna; a stranger having made them a present of a large wax taper, for the festival of St. Peregrine, a great noise was heard on a sudden, on the alter where that taper was burning. In their fright the people ran in crowds towards the door, not knowing whether it was a miracle of the Saint or trick of the DEVIL; but by what ensued it appears, that the stranger who had made a present of that taper, which was filled with fireworks, can be no other than a pic-pocket, who with his accomplices availed themselves of the people's fright to pick their pockets with less trouble, as a great number of the people lost their watches and purses, in striving to get out of the church, which had been filled with smoke by the explosion.

An extraordinary phænomenon happened on the 14th ult. at Raab (in the Turkish dominions) when there fell a great quantity of scorching powder, nearly resembling what was seen during the last ravages in Ireland. This shower of inflammatory sulphur, which is thought to have issued from some volcano, lasted but a minute, yet it burnt the hair of all the cattle that were in the fields.

JULY, 14.

The following extraordinary account of a Lunatic's happy recovery may be depended on for fact. Above six years since a lazaring person was taken into the Asylum for Maniacs at York; during the space of five years and six months he never expressed any desire for sustinence, and was fed in the manner of an infant. The servants undressed him at night, and dressed him in the morning; he never spoke, and remained with his body bent all day, and was regarded by all about him as an animal nearly converted into a vegetable.—A-

bout the middle of May, 1783, he suddedly astonished the people round him with saying, "Good morrow to you all." He then thanked the servants for the care they had taken of him, and appeared sane. A few days after he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he expressed himself with great propriety. On the 28th of May following he was allowed to leave the hospital, and return to his family; and has now the command of a ship in the Baltic trade, and is in the full enjoyment of perfect health, both in mind and body.---This very singular case is attested by Dr. Hunter of York, F. R. S. in a letter to Dr. Percival of Manchster, and the servants now at the Asylum in York.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated June 25.

"A few days ago a singular and most innocent action occasioned the death of a young couple in a great city of Germany. The lady going to the church of the Augustin Friars, knelt down near mausoleum, ornamented with divers figures in marble, among which was that of death, armed with a scythe. A small piece of the scythe being loose, fell on the hood of the young lady's mantellet. On her return home she mentioned the circumstance, as a matter of indifference, to her husband, who being a credulous and superstitious man, cried out in a panic that it was a presage of the death of his dear wife! the same day he was seized with a violent fever took to his bed and died. The disconsolate lady was so much affected at the loss of her husband, that she was taken ill & soon followed him. They were both interred in one grave, and their inheritance, which was very considerable fell to some distant relations."

AUGUST, 9.

The learned Dr. Heistet, of Grotingen, many years since, conjectured that several persons that died suddenly in the night time, lost their lives from the vapours which exhalted from large nosegays placed in close bed chambers. The present celebrated Dr. Ingenhoux, has just confirmed this doctrine, and requests those who have any doubts upon the point to try an easy experiment; which is, to shut up a small bunch of flowers under a glass bell in the night, taking care to put a little water in the dish on which the bell rests, to prevent all communication between the external air & that under the bell. The flowers will be found to have suffered nothing, but they will have corrupted the air in which they have been shut up, in proportion to the volume of the plants compared with the volume of the air on which they have acted; and also in proportion to the nature of the plants.

A candle put in the air will go out; and a common plant shut up, with a volume of air ten times larger than itself, will make it so destructive as to kill an animal in a few seconds. This is a matter which concerns every body, and is worthy attention.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

Last week died at Willsford, near Stafford, in Lincolnshire, Mr. John Forster, and Martha his wife, both aged 48 years to a day. What is most remarkable, they met the 9th of August, in the year 1724, at a country wake, and in the course of conversation it came out that they were both of an age, on which they agreed to make their birth day their wedding day, and accordingly were married the next day; they lived together perfectly happy, and were both taken ill but a short time previous to their dissolution. They were on Saturday interred in one grave, and in one coffin, with a plate on the lid expressing the extraordinary circumstance of being born, wedded, and dying on the same day of the month.

DUBLIN, July 29.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, July 24.

"*The never to be enough lamented emigrations are going forward in this part of the kingdom with uncommon desolation. The Anne, Benjamin Edmonston master, from Cork for Philadelphia, has upwards of 300 passengers, amongst whom is not one redemptioner, they have all paid their passage, ten guineas in the cabbin, six in the steerage, and four in the hold. This is the second voyage in that trade, and he intends continuing in the same line, for the accommodation of passengers chiefly. This must convince the tyrants and fathers of oppression, that they are not the scum of the people alone who are leaving them in peaceable possession of a desolate country, for the full exercise of their tyranny; one of the passengers has been in America since the peace, and returned for his family, whom he now brings away in number twenty-five.*

To the Volunteer Army of Ireland.

Countrymen and Fellow Citizens.

I beseech you let not the new fostered sentiments of a Charlemont in any wise mar the perseverance of your resolves. Even if he should totally desert you, which Heaven avert! still there may be amongst you a character, whose bravery, virtue, and integrity, will prove a WASHINGTON, in restoration of your long lost liberties; neither sink under the false idea, that from your youthful inexperience in war, you cannot be an overmatch for a mercenary army; no, my countrymen, harbour not these ideas; though you perish in the event, resolve, unite, and let your warlike preparations terrify the much detested enemies of Ireland. Then you will teach them not to undervalue our beloved Volunteer troops, or to lay too much dependence on their own. For resolution, constancy, and a good cause, are more than all the niceties of manual discipline, which is soon learned to a sufficient degree. I am, gentlemen, a sincere friend, to a speedy emancipation of Ireland's rights, your obedient servant. O. N.

RICHMOND, Sept. 25.

A gentleman just from Norfolk, informs, that a vessel has arrived there, with the melancholy account of an earthquake having happened at Kingston, in Jamaica, which swallowed up all that town, and that most of the vessels in the harbour were lost by a hurricane preceeding the shock.

The Captain of the schooner Harrison informs, that about day break, on the 9th ult. a little to the southward of the capes of Virginia, he fell in with two armed brigs, who he shortly after hailed, and neither would answer, but immediately fired two broad sides into him; he then hailed them a second time, and they after hailing each other, (it is supposed, in Spanish) fired another broad side into him; but he having the advantage of them in sailing, happily made his escape.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 3.

"A Spanish courier arrived yesterday evening, at the hotel of the ambassador of that nation in seven days from Madrid, where the important intelligence had arrived of the complete destruction of the city of Algiers, which was set on fire in six or seven different places, on the 16th day of last month, and all the public buildings burnt to the ground.

"The commander of the Maltese squadron has gained great honor by this action as he had the sole disposal of the bomb and gun boats whose incessant discharge of artillery put the Moors in such a panic, that the majority deserted the town as soon as the flames broke out.

"A prodigious number of people were slain; among the above are said to be the rechab, or prime minister of the Dey, the Pacha of the fleet, and several other officers. The Jews all went into the back country with their treasures, before the Spanish fleet arrived, expecting what the fate of the place would be against so great a force, where they remain in huts.

"Don Barcelo, the commander of the Spanish squadron, remained still before the town in the Bay, to complete the total destruction of the city; that, if possible, no vestige might remain to cause any trouble in futnre to any of the European powers."

PHILIDELPHIA, Sept. 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, dated August 15.

"*The depredations of the Indians is not yet at an end in this country; three days ago, as Walker Daniel, Esq; the State Attorney in this district, Mr. Keightly, of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Johnston, were going from the falls of Ohio to the Salt Works, about six miles from the works they were attacked by a party of about seven Indians, when Daniel and Keightly were shot dead on the spot; and Johnston wounded across his breast, with a ball, though fortunately effected his escape. The dead bodies were found scalped, and stabbed in a very barbarous manner, but the Indians did not plunder them of their money or clothes.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14.

The expedition to the Mediterranean has cost Spain alone, upwards of two million sterling in its equipment.

Private letters from France and Spain mention, that several of the Spanish vessels have been dreadfully shattered in the late attack upon Algiers, and a great number of their men destroyed.

Extract of an account of the late disturbances at Wyoming, Published by Authority.

"About 12 o'clock at night, on Sunday the 26th ult. a party of the Connecticut claimants, whose number is yet undetermined, attempted to break open the storehouse, in which the public and other arms were deposited. It is probable that their original design upon this occasion, went no further; and if they had been able to succeed in the robbery, no other excess would have immediately followed: but having been early discovered from a neighbouring house, the quarters of Col. Armstrong, and meeting with some opposition from thence, they soon turned thither, and exchanged several shot with that gentleman, and three or four others who were with him. Retiring however, from this resistance, they carried their attack to the house of Mr. John Hollenback where the remaining part of us lodged, and after discharging several guns upon it, (from the effects of which Messrs, Boyd and Oakley narrowly escaped) they then withdrew into the bushes & disappeared. We now saw an end to our business with the utmost regret, & that it was improper for us to remain longer in a country where every moment threatned us with the dangers of assassination. Under the influence of this opinion, we called upon the Magistrates, and some other principal Pensylvania Claimants, and left with them a paper of acknowledgement, for the support which they had in every instance discovered an inclination to give us; of advice to keep themselves in as defensible a state as possible, & of assurance, that as we believed the late attack upon us to be introductory to further mischief, we would exert every nerve in our power to bring government into some decisive measures for their relief. Under these assurances, we left them on Monday the 27h instant. Events which have since happened, and have been brought forward by express are truly lamentable, and serve to confirm the opinion we have already expressed of the intended violence of the Connecticut claimants, and the distress and suffering which we are afraid the better subjects of the state are fated to undergo.

(Signed) JOHN BOYD,
JAMES READ,
J. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN OKELY.

Commissioners of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

The following is the dissent given in by those members who broke up the house of assembly of Pennsylvania, on the fifth instant.

First, FOR that we conceive it to be a dictate of reason and natural equity, that those who declined to participate in the toils, the sacrifices, & the hazard of the late revolution, should not enjoy all the benefit and advantage arising from that inestimable blessing.

Secondly, Such are the numbers of those who from motives of timidity, avarice, or attachment to the cause of British tyranny, refused to enroll their names in the honorable list of patriots, at the season of war and danger, that in several of the principal counties of the State, should the measure in contemplation take effect, elections might reasonably be expected to be carried in favour of men

who execrate the alliance of the United States with his most Christian Majesty, and still cherish the hope of a subordinate re-union with Great Britain. And we are convinced no men should rule a society which they wish to destroy.

Thirdly, The constitution has expressly provided, that "all bills of a public nature shall be printed for the consideration of the people, and except on occasions of sudden necessity, shall not be passed into laws untill the next session of assembly. No sudden necessity exists on the present occasion; on the contrary, in a few days a new assembly will be convened, furnished with the instructions of the people at large. Nor can we conceive other motives for the precipitancy with which it is attempted to finish the bill referred to, and to pass it into a law at the end of a sessions in a thin house, consisting of but a few more than a quorum, than such as originate in faction, party views and selfish considerations.

Impressed with a deep sense of the important consequences of the present measures to ourselves, our constituents, and our posterity; our apprehensions still further confirmed by the proceeding on the petition of Dr. William Smith and the late trustees of the College, academy and charity school in the city of Philadelphia, &c. and that an insidious petition from the late proprietaries, wrote with an apparent design to reconcile the minds of the people to the restoration of their property, if not to place the government again in their hands, has been respectfully noticed in this house and committed, observing a mysterious perseverance in the majority, relying on superiority of numbers disdaining to meet in the fair field of reason and argument, & treating all observations upon the above mentioned points as superfluous, and insinuating that every member had fully made up his mind upon the subject, and was no longer open to conviction, recollecting at the same time that the constitution has wisely provided, as a check, in a case of a desperate nature, that the minority may prevent the mischief to the commonwealth that may at any time be feared from a majority, by a secession. And firmly believing that our constituents at the time of our assembling, held in abhorrence and would have considered as the worst of injuries, and the extreme of degradation, the alteration in our political system about to be adopted, by the repeal of the test laws. In a matter thus particularly interesting to all the true friends of the late glorious revolution, we should be undeserving the confidence and respect of the good people of the State if we did not adopt every constitutional method in our power, to prevent those evils and that confusion which we believe would be the inevitable result of a farther continuance in this house; to your artful & mysterious measures, to that secret influence of which we see the effects, but are unable to comprehend the cause, we leave you: to our constituents, and to the community at large we will make the solemn appeal; they will determine to whose impropriety of conduct is imputable this premature of the legislature.

Signed by eighteen members.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 1.

List of the Officers of Government in the STATE of VERMONT, elected in 1784.

His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDON, Esq; Governor.

His Honor PAUL SPOONER, Esq; Deputy Governor.

IRA ALLEN, Esq; Treasurer,
MICAH TOWNSEND, Esq; Secretary.

COUNSELLORS,
The Honorable

Moses Robinson,	Thomas Porter,
Jonas Fay,	Benjamin Emmons,
Timothy Brownson,	John Throop,
John Fassett,	Peter Olcot, and
Samuel Safford,	Thomas Mardock,
Samuel Fletcher,	Esquires.
Ira Allen,	

THOMAS TOLMAN, Esq; Secretary of Council.

Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Hon. Paul Spooner,
John Fassett, jun.
Peter Olcott,
Thomas Porter, and
✠ Nathaniel Niles, Esquires.

List of the House of Representatives.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Bennington. Isaac Tichenor, Esq; Mr. Henry Walbridge.
Pownal. ✠Mr. Benjamin Gardner, ✠Mr. John Niles.
Shaftsbury, ✠Major Gideon Olin, Capt. ✠Parker Cole.
Arlington, Capt. Lemuel Buck, ✠Thomas Tolman, Esq;
Sunderland. ✠Joseph Bradley, Esq;
Manchester. ✠Martin Powell, Esq; Major Gideon Ormsby.
Dorset, ✠Capt. Abraham Underhill, ✠Mr. Benjamin Baldwin.
Rupert, ✠Mr. Amos Curtis, ✠Mr. David Shelden.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Rutland, Benjamin Whipple, Esq; Capt. Samuel Williams,
Danby, ✠Mr. Darius Lebdel, ✠Mr. Edward Veal.
Pawlet, ✠Capt. Jonathan Willard, ✠Capt. William Fitch.
Poultney, William Ward, Esq; ✠Major James Brooking.
Wells, Daniel Culver, Esq;
Castleton, ✠Col. Isaac Clark, ✠Capt. Noah Lee.
Tinmouth, Capt. Samuel Matthews, ✠Nathaniel Chipman, Esq;
Wallingford, ✠Mr. Nathaniel Ives.
Clarendon, ✠Mr. Daniel Marsh, ✠Mr. Abel Cooper.
Shrewsbury, ✠Mr. Nathan Finney.
Ira, ✠Capt. Lemuel Roberts.
Pittsford, ✠Mr. Eleazar Hatwood, ✠Ebenezer Drury, Esq;
Fair Haven, Colonel Matthew Lyon.
Addison, John Strong, Esq;

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Westminster, ✠Colonel Stephen R. Bradley.
Marlborough, Mr. Jonathan Underwood, Capt. Benjamin Olds.
Guilford, ✠Captain Lovewell Bullock, ✠William Bullock, Esq;
Hallifax, ✠Hubbel Wells, Esq;
Whitingham, ✠Lieut. Isaac Lyman.
Brattleborough, Samuel Knight, Esq; ✠Mr. Jonathan Salisbury.
Wilmington, ✠Capt. Chipman Swift.
Dummerston, ✠Capt Leonard Spalding.
Putney, Lucas William, Esq; ✠Mr. James Haile.
New-Fane, ✠Luke Knowlton, Esq; Capt. William Ward.
Athens, ✠Samuel Bayley, Esq;
Rockingham, ✠Oliver Lovewell. Esq;
Londonderry, Edward Aitkin. Esq;

WINDSOR COUNTY.

Windsor, ✠Briant Brown, Esq; ✠Mr. Charles Leavans
Springfield, ✠Mr. Nathaniel Gill, ✠Captain Daniel Weston.
Chester, Daniel Heald, Esq; ✠Mr. William Gilkey.
Andover, ✠Mr, John Simmons, jun.
Weathersfield, ✠Watters Chilson, Esq;
Cavendish, ✠Mr. Jonathan Atherton.
Reading. ✠John Weld, Esq;
Hartland, ✠General Roger Enos, Capt. ✠William Gallup.
Woodstock, Major Jesse Safford, ✠Jabez Cottle, Esq;
Bridgewater, ✠Capt. John Hawkins.
Hartford, Stephen Tilden, Esq; ✠Col. Joshua Hazen.
Pomfret, ✠Mr. William Perry.
Norwich, ✠Major Elisha Burton, ✠Capt. Elijah Gates.
Barnard, ✠Mr. Aaron Barlow.
Sharon, ✠Mr. Anthony Moss.
Royalton, ✠Mr. Silas Williams.
Bethel, ✠Mr. Michael Flint.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Newbury, ✠General Jacob Bayley, ✠Mr. Ebenezer White.
Fairlee, ✠Mr. Nathaniel Niles, Speaker.
Meertown, Benjamin Baldwin, Esq; ✠Major John Barron.
Strafford, ✠Timothy Blake, Esq;

Clerk of Assembly, Dr. Roswell Hopkins.

Committee of Payable,

Timothy Brownson, Esq; Capt. Samuel Bartlet and Thomas Tolman, Esq;

N. B. Those gentlemen who have this (✠) affixed to their names were not of the house last year.

We hear that there was a small mistake made in the second draught of Pownal Dugway Lottery, but it is supposed a third attempt will set all the prizes —right.

To the Printers of the VERMONT GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

As you often furnish your customers, through the channel of your paper, with instructive and entertaining pieces, if you should think the following short sketch worthy their attention, your inserting it will oblige one of your constant readers.

Example of Veracity.

A Spanish Cavalier, having assasinated a Moorish gentleman, instantly flew from justice. He was vigorously persued; but availing himself of a sudden turn in the road, he leaped, unperceived, over a garden wall. The proprietor, who was also a Moor, happened to be at that time, walking in the garden; and the Spaniard fell upon his knees before him, acquatnted him with his case, and in the most pathetic manner implored concealment. The Moor listened to him with compassion, and generously promised him assistance. He then locked him in a summer house, and left him, with an assurance that, when night approached, he would provide for his escape. A few hours afterwards, the dead body of his son was brought to him: and the description of the murderer exactly agreed with the appearance of the Spaniard, whom he had then in custody. He concealed the horror and suspicion which he felt; and retiring to his chamber, remained there till midnight; then going privately into the garden, he opened the door of the summer house, and thus accosted the cavalier, "Christian," said he, "the youth whom you have murdered is my only son. Your crime merits the severest punishment. But I have solemnly pledged my word for your security; and I disdain to violate even a rash engagement with a cruel enemy." He conducted the Spaniard to the stable, and furnishing him with one of his swiftest mules, "Fly," said he, whilst the darkness of the night conceals you. Your hands are polluted with blood but God is just; and I humbly thank him that my faith is unspotted, and that I have resigned judgment unto him."

Strayed or stolen out of the commons of the New-City, about the last of September last an iron grey horse, about fourteen hands high, seven years of age, paces and trots, has a mare looking head, and branded on the near shoulder thus [illegible], being the town brand of Kent, in the State of Connecticut. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive three dollars if stolen, and for the thief ten Dollars reward.

CHRISTOPHER TILLMAN.

New-City, Oct. 16, 1784.

The original proprietors of the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, and Duxbury, who have not paid the two taxes of ten York money each, granted for the purpose of defreying the charge of setting out said townships, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the same, immediately, so much of their land as will pay the same with legal charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of landlord Bingham, in Tinmouth, on the 9th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Delinquent Proprietor's Names.

BOLTON.

Joseph Bradwell,		Wm. Darling,	40
Nath'l Bunnel,		Benjamin Day,	
Alex. Carmichael	40	Joseph Ward,	
Tho's. Osborne,		David Sampson,	
Jona. Wilkinson,	40	Richard Wabard,	40
Nathan Wilkinson,		John Downing,	40
Philip Hathaway,		Daniel Warner	40
Benja. Coe,		Joseph Smith,	40
Ebenezer Coe,		Peter Gilman,	40
Samuel Haines,	40	Zeb. Giddens,	40
Seth Crowell,		Samuel Averil,	
Stephen Day,		Gov. Wentworth, two rights,	80

WATERBURY.

John Stiles,		a right,	
John Nickson,		Ebenezer Price,	
Isaac Rall, half a right,		Ichabod Dean, half a right,	
David Lacey,	40	Elias Bedford,	
Abner Frost,		William Wilcocks	
Tho's Gardner,		James Nervin,	40
James Osborne,		Jos. Newmarch,	40
Joseph Badgley,		Nathan Barrel,	40
David Meeker, jun	40	Ezekiel Warthen	40
Henry Baker,		Methuck Ware,	40
Wm. Person, jun.		John Page,	40
William Person,		John Meeker,	40
William Mills,		Gov. Wentworth two rights,	80
Tho's Willis, half			

MIDDLESEX.

William Reves,		Jonas Ball,	
Joseph Horton,		Jona. Woodruff,	
Jesse. Molford.		Thomas Ball,	
William Hand,		Samuel Averill,	
Thomas Doan,		James Nervin,	40
Samuel Cowel,		Nath'l Barrel,	40
Ezekiel Ball,		Jos. Newmarch,	40
Cornelius Ludlow,		George Frost,	40
John Roll, jun.		Jehiel Rose,	
Henry Earl,		Matthias Rose,	
Daniel Perrin,		Richard Jennes,	40
John Cory, jun.		Gov. Wentworth, two rights,	80
David Bunnel,	40		
Jona. Dayton, 3	40		

DUXBURY,

Elias M, Unlandt,	40	Wm. Provoest,	
Abra. Goodwin,		Derick Brinkerhof,	40
Dan'l Farrand,	40	Daniel Isaac Brown,	40
Johannes Schuyler,	40	Samuel Averill,	
William Brown,	40	Richard Wibird	40
James Obrian,	40	John Downing,	40
Philip Schuyler,		Daniel Warner,	40
James Vanburen,		John Wentworth,	40
Hendrick Vangeson,		Thomas Walbrook Waldron.	40
Hendrick Vangeson, jun.		Jacob Joralemon	40
Theodorus Van Wyck,	40	Gov. Wentworth two rights,	80

N. B. Those who have no sums annexed to their names, owe twenty shillings New York current each.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, New Milford,
SAMUEL AVERILL, jun of Washington, in Connecticut.

Bennington, October 25, 1784.

The proprietors of the township of Bridport, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of five silver dollars each, on each original right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out said township into severalty. This is to notify said proprietors, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling house of Mr. Philip Stearns, in said Bridport, as will discharge the same, with all legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sums due on each right.

	l.	s.		l.	s.
James Carlisle	3		bell,	1	10
Elisha Smith	1	10	Jona. Oslyn	1	10
James Brown	3		Tyrus Rice	3	
Jona. Rolf	3		Richard Stowers	1	10
Tho's Stearns, jun.	3		Samuel Rice,	3	
Nat. Fellows	3		Jos. McCracken	1	4
Edward Raymond	3		Josiah Perry	3	
David Moore	3		Nat. Moore	3	
Alexan. Campbell,	3		Timo. Heald,	3	
Archibald Campbell,	2	14	Elijah Morton,	3	
John Denny,	3		James Nevin, Esq;	3	
Duncan Campbell,	1	10	Thomas Wafen	3	
			John Wafen, jun.	3	

MARSHAL SMITH, Col.

Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784.

It never happens that a man truly religious will ever persecute others for conscience sake, Moor seems to have been a man void of all principle, as his after behaviour testified; for upon the breaking out of the war with Spain he carried on a slave trade, which disgraced both the proprietaries and himself. He sold the Spanish Indians to the British Islands, at a lower price than they could purchase African slaves, and by that means made a considerable advantage to himself. But his violence and injustice had almost proved the ruin of the colony.

Moor was succeeded by Johnson a man of the same principles and temper, and carried on matters with great violence; under his government a bill was brought in to exclude all persons from being chose members of the commons house, who did not conform to the religious worship of the church of England.

This was expressly contrary to the constitutions of the colony. By this law all dissenters were disqualified, though legally elected, from sitting in the assembly, and the candidate who had the greatest number of votes, after the disqualified dissenter was set aside, was admitted. The dissenters were now sadly harrassed, by a set of tyrannical managers, and left without any redress, and many foolish and oppressive things were done, inconsistent with the spirit of all good government. Such was the madness of the tories in that colony, that they proceeded from one thing to another till they broke their charter, and were obliged to surrender it into the hands of the queen in one thousand seven hundred and five. It is somewhat strange, that in all governments where a tyranny is carried on, they work its dissolution in the end; and where liberty is supported that the weakest governments encrease, and at last flourish. From the many examples of this, in the history of mankind, one would think that sovereigns and rulers would learn to support liberty for their own sake, and that of their successors, because they have so many instances of the falls of empires and governments, when once they begin to introduce oppression. One thing which the oppression of the palatine and governors produced was, a rising of the Indians, whom they proceeded to oppress as well as the colonists. The power of the proprietaries was now sunk to nothing, and so weak was their administration, that the colonists in Carolina were obliged to apply to the crown to take them under its protection; which the government of England pretended implied a resumption of their charter. The proprietaries found that they were not able to carry on the war against the Indians upon their own bottom, they therefore resolved to surrender their charter, which they accordingly did to a number of persons in trust with the crown.

It is plain that the arbitrary principles of the proprietaries and their managers, almost ruined the colony, and lost them their charter. There is something of infatuation, for the most part that attends people that grasp at unreasonable dominion, for they never can tell when they have enough, and stretch their power so far that they over reach themselves. The desire of dominion over others is sweet to the most part of mankind, but there is nothing in nature more unreasonable, nor any thing that argues more the weakness of understanding than the desire thereof. In proceeding through the history of the smallest colonies, we may see their ruin inseperably connected with arbitrary government; and that whenever the idea of liberty is lost, prosperity ends, and confusion begins. It is of no signification whether a few or many exercise tyranny, the effects will be the same, and will always follow their cause. Civil and religious liberty are essential to all good government; for there is in fact no government without them; they are the springs of both rational rule and obedience. Without these two springs all forms of government are tyranical, and all professions of obedience hypocrisy and dissimulation. Unless men suppose themselves free, they will never obey from the heart, and legislators have but a poor hold on mankind when they rule them only by principles of fear. This may restrain some from acts of violence, but it will never stimulate men to great and noble actions. There is not a great action recorded in the whole history of slavery, since the creation of the world.

Although in this and the two preceeding years, very little was done in parliament concerning ing American affairs, yet the progress of the ministry, and the court party in parliament, became more and more alarming to the friends of liberty in the British empire. Tee most sacred right of private property, which had been secured by royal patent, confirmed by the sanction of parliament, were now confirmed by a junto of ministerial puppets, who acted at the nod of the political commander in chief. The East India company, whom experience had convinced of the infidelity of their servants in the eastern parts of the world, had determined to send out some friends whom they could confide in, in the character of supervisors to rectify past abuses, and to direct the affairs of the company in time coming, till things were put into such order as the intention of their institution required.

Though the company had been taken in some measure into the hands of administration, and their affairs came under the cognizance of parliament, as early as the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, yet nothing had been done all this time towards their regulation and settlement, except the restriction of the dividends, rescinding their acts, and the obtaining from them, without any visible equivalent, immense sums of money, which were far beyond their abilities. No order was taken suited to the change in their condition and circumstances, for the regulation and government of their new acquisitions; nor any new powers lodged in their hands to counterbalance the vast trusts which they were now under a necessity of reposing in their servants; nor to restraint or prevent those evils which ordinarily attend the sudden transition from the direction of a counting house, to the government of an extensive territory.

These disorders had been visible for some time past, and if government had merely intended the welfare of the company, they would have applied the benevolent influence of their power, as soon as they perceived the rise and progress of that evil, which they now considered to be so eminent, and of such a dangerous nature. It was alledged that government had voluntarily permitted these disorders to go on, that by suffering the company to render themselves odious and ridiculous, through the misconduct of their servants, an handle might be made thereof, to shew its incapacity of governing such large possessions, and to prepare the nation for the changes that were intended to succeed. Whether this allegation was true or false, it is certain that the bad administration in India, with all its consequences, were suffered to pass unnoticed; and it is manifest in the transactions of the year 1772. that though the affairs of the company were alluded to, at the opening of the sessions, in the speech from the throne, they were notwithstanding suffered to lie over till near the close thereof, when a bill was brought in by the deputy chairman, for enlarging the controuling powers of the company, with respect to their servants, in the eastern parts of the world. This bill however come to nothing. But a member in the King's service, not indeed connected with the ministry, whether with or without their advice, at length roused their attention to this object. This gave rise to a select committee, which was armed with full powers for all purposes of enquiry, concerning the officers of the company.

The whole company were now greatly alarmed, and not only dreaded the rigour of an enquiry, but from late experience were too sensible of the inefficacy of charters for their protection, in a dispute wherein government found it for the service of their purposes of power, to set them aside. In a senate where the majority are under the influence of an omnipotent ministry, no former rights are safe and secure; for yes or no, will, in such an assembly set aside the very constitutional right of an empire. Charters granted to incorporated bodies of people, confirmed by the legislature, are certainly as legal tenures for holding rights and possessions, as any deeds that can be devised, and cannot justly be infringed by public authority, unless the possessors are guilty of such crimes, as legally, deprive them of the rights of other subjects. But when it is admitted to be a maxim of government, that future parliaments may reverse the constitutional deeds of former legislatures, for reasons of state or conveniency, there are no rights which any subjects can possess, but what are merely precarious and uncertain.

The East India company foresaw the storm that was gathering fast, and would, unless provided against, at last burst upon their heads. They therefore endeavoured to prevent its effects by the best measure and methods they could devise. It was proposed, during the recess of parliament, to send out a new commission of supervision, with full power to regulate all the company's affairs abroad. This was a subject that took up much time, it being not less difficult to agree upon the persons who were to be appointed to an office of so great importance, than upon the extent of the powers with which they were to be intrusted. They at last agreed upon sending six gentlemen for the purpose intended and a general officer of high rank and character, who had commanded with great honour in the American war. All these consented to go out at the head of the supervision.—But before matters could be fully adjusted and brought into execution, the meeting of parliament put an end to the design. A select committee, as well as a committee of secresy was appointed for examining the company's affairs, which were careful to state them in such a point of view as greatly exposed both the company and their servants, and excited a general indignation against them. Those enquiries, and the proceedings of parliament in consequence thereof, were upon the whole arbitrary and illegal, as the East India company was restrained from the management and direction of its own properties, without any just reason assigned for applying such an incapacitating authority. What appeared exceeding unreasonable was, that though the ministry acknowledged that the company's affairs were in a very confused situation in Bengal, yet they wanted to restrain them from sending out supervisors to rectify those errors and abuses, which were so much complained of.

This was considered as an high degree of oppression, and viewed in the light of a design to make the company subservient to the ends of government, to all intents and purposes. The arguments that were used on this occasion in parliament, will speak best for themselves, and they shall be given nearly in the same words as they were delivered.

"The plea of distress was examined, and alledged only to be temporary, by a deficiency of a little ready cash; but it was insisted, that in point of solvency, the company was in the highest degree of credit. That the minister himself had admitted this fact.

MONDAY, November 8, 1784. THE (Vol. II. No. 75.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & R[illegible]SSELL.

The original proprietors of the townships of Bolton, Watsbury, Middlesex, and Duxbury, who have not paid the two taxes of 20s. York money each, granted for the purpose of defreying the charge of lotting out said townships, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the same, immediately, so much of their land as will pay the same with legal charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of landlord Bingham, in Tinmouth, on the 9th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Delinquent Proprietor's Names.

BOLTON.

Joseph Bradwell,		Wm. Darling,	40
Nath'l Bunnel,		BenjaminDay,	
Alex. Carmichael	40	Joseph Ward,	
Tho's. Orsborne,		David Sampson,	
Jona. Wilkinson,	40	Richard Wobard,	40
Nathan Wilkinson,		JohnDowning,	40
		Daniel Warner	40
PhilipHathaway,		Joseph Smith,	40
Benja. Coe,		Peter Gilman,	40
Ebenezer Coe,		Zebu. Giddens,	40
Samuel Hainds,	40	Samuel Averill,	
Seth Crowell,		Gov. Wentworth,	
Stephen Day,		two rights,	80

WATERBURY.

John Stiles,		a right,	
John Nickson,		EbenezerPrice,	
Isaac Rall, half a right,		Ichabod Dean, half a right,	
David Lacey,	40	Elias Bedford,	
Abner Frost,		William Wilcocks	
Tho's Gardner,		James Nervin,	40
James Osborne,		Jos. Newmarch;	40
Joseph Badgley,		Nathan Barrel,	40
David Meeker,		Ezekiel Warthen	40
jun.	40	Meshack Ware,	40
Henry Baker,		John Page,	40
Wm. Person, jun.		John Meeker,	40
William Person,		Gov. Wentworth	
William Mills,		two rights,	80
Tho's Willis, half			

MIDDLESEX.

William Reves,		Jonas Ball,	
JosephHorton,		Jona. Woodruff,	
Jas. Mulford,		Thomas Ball,	
William Hand,		Samuel Averill,	
Thomas Doan,		James Nervin,	40
Samuel Cowel,		Nath'l Barrel,	40
Ezekiel Ball,		Jos. Newmarch,	40
Cornelius Ludlow,		George Frost,	40
John Roll, jun.		Jehiel Ross,	
Henry Earl,		Matthias Ross,	
Daniel Perrin,		Richard Jennes,	40
John Cory, jun.		Gov't Wentworth,	
David Bunnel,	40	two rights,	80
Jona. Dayton, 3d	40		

DUXBURY.

Elias M, Unlandt,	40	Wm. Provoost,	
Abra. Goodwin,		Derick Brinkerhoof,	40
Dan'l Farrand,	40	Daniel Isaac	
JohanasSchuyler,	40	Brown,	40
William Brown,	40	Samuel Averill,	
James Obrian,	40	Richard Wibird	40
Philip Schuyler,		John Downing,	40
James Vanburen,		Daniel Warner,	40
Hendrick Vangeson,		John Wentworth,	40
		Thomas Walbrook Waldren,	40
Hendrick Vangeson, jun.		Jacob Jeralemon	40
TheodorusVan Wyck,	40	Gov. Wentworth two rights,	80

N. B. Those who have no sums annexed to their names, owe twenty shillings New York currency each.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, New-Milford,
SAMUEL AVERILL, jun. of Washington, in Connecticut.

Bennington, October 25, 1784.

Stop THIEF!

STOLEN from me the subscriber on the night after the 13 inst. a sorrel Horse about 14 hands high, trots and canters, shod all round, four white feet, bald face, white main and tail. Also a saddle almost new, English made with green strip'd cloth; the thief is a high Jerman had on when he went away a black sattin vest and breeches, dark brow coat, round hat, speaks poor English, plays on Jerman flute had no baggage with him. Whoever will take up and secure said thief so that the property may be secured to the owner shall have five dollars reward paid by. ZACHARIAH SEYMOUR.

Pittsfield, October 15, 1784. 73

Notice is hereby given that the proprietor's meeting of the township of Concord, that was held at the dwelling house of Jehiel Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the 17th day of August last, stands adjourn'd to the first Wednesday of November next; then to meet at the dwelling house of said Jehiel Webb, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA WEBB, Mod.

Attest. Reubenness, Clerk. 73

TO BE SOLD,
By NATHANIEL BRUSH,
In BENNINGTON,
A General Assortment of
HOLLOW IRON WARE,
For which CASH, WHEAT or BEEF CATTLE will be taken in payment.

STATE of VERMONT.
Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Victory, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of John Bridgman, Esq; in Hinsdale, in said State, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of January next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d. A proprietor's clerk, 3d. A Treasurer. 4. To choose a committee to lay out said town into lots and highways. 5. To lay a tax on said proprietors to pay the cost of laying out said town, and clearing said highways. 6. To choose a collector to collect said tax, if laid.

SAMUEL WARRINER, Just. Peace.

The proprietors of the township of Bridport, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of five silver dollars each, on each original right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out said township into severalty. This is to notify said proprietors, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling house of Mr. Philip Stone; in said Bridport, as will discharge the same, with all legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sums due on each right.

	l.	s.
James Carlisle	3	
Elisha Smith	1	10
James Brown	3	
Jona. Rolf	3	
Tho's Stearns, jun.	3	
Nat. Fellows	3	
Edward Raymoud	3	
David Moore	3	
Alexan. Campbell,	3	
ArchibaldCampbell,	2	14
John Denny,	3	
DuncanCampbell,	1	10
Jona. Oslyn	1	10
Tyrus Rice	3	
Richard Stowers	1	10
Samuel Rice,	3	
Jos. McCraken	1	4
Josiah Perry	3	
Nat. Moore	3	
Timo. Heald,	3	
Elijah Morton,	3	
James Nevin, Esq;	3	
Thomas Wason	3	
JohnWason, jr.	3	

MARSHAL SMITH, Col.

Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784.

WANTED,
By the fifteenth of November next
Ten or fifteen likely
SHIPPING HORSES,
From fourteen to fourteen and a half Hands high,
Not more than seven years old, natural to pace and of good carriage. Payment will be made in West India or European GOODS suitable to the season.

JONATHAN PRESTON.

Bennington, October 25, 1784.

The subscriber

Takes this method to inform the Public that he will give cash or leather in exchange for hides, or will take in hides to tan and curry on as reasonable terms as he can afford at his works in the southwest part of Shaftsbury near Ichabod Cross's.

CHARLES DYER.

Shaftsbury, Oct. 18, 1784. 73

Robison & Hale,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods,

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

An elegant assortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete.
Fine and middling sagathies,
Black Bombazines & worsted prunellas,
Black serge dinim,
Suttinet,
Princess stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens.
Do. durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shalloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light calicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes,
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,
Striped cottons;
BrownRussia sheeting
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortment of taste and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest children's waiste ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light coloured double Persian.
White, blue, green & pink single persine,
Black, English & India Taffaties,
Broad & narrow black mode and lattin,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's common and fine beaver hatts;
Men's coarse shoes,
Women's Hoses do,
White and brown buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & twist,
Do. of thread & buttons of all colours,
Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75.
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
ReadyReckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
Cutteaux,
Penknives,
Razors,
Shears,
Scissars,
Thimbles,
A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sizes,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
Hand and crosscut saws,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the first quality,
Men's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
Pins and needles,
Tapes, ferreting and binding,
A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Scythes and Sickles,
Powder and shot,
Musket balls,
With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

A few Soldiers RIGHTS for LAND, will be purchased, if application is made immediately to

ROBISON & HALE.

Common RUM,

superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

ROBISON & HALE,
ALBANY.
ALSO,
The following GROCERIES & LIQUORS &c.

French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt.
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Refined and bloomery bar iron,
German, blistered & Crawley's Steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling pans.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Lunenburgh, held at the house of Captain Fowler, in Newbury, voted; to raise a tax of ten dollars for the purpose of lotting out said township. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NOAH WHITE, Collector.

Moortown, Sept. 2, 1784. 78

Strayed or stolen out of the commons of the New-City, about the last of September last an iron grey horse, about fourteen hands high, seven years of age paces and trots, has a mare looking head and branded on the near shoulder thus K being the town brand of Kent, in the State of Connecticut. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive three dollars if stolen, and for the thief ten Dollars reward.

CHRISTOPHER TILLMAN.

New-City, Oct. 16, 1784.

By his EXCELLENCY,
THOMAS CHITTENDON,
Esquire, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

AS public praise and gratitude ever become public bodies, on the receipt of the diffusive beneficence of God, I have thought fit, by the advice of Council, and at the request of the General Assembly, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint THURSDAY the second day of DECEMBER next, as a day of public thanksgiving, to be observed throughout this State; And I do hereby earnestly recommend to all persons, residing within the same, carefully to observe said day, that we may, with united hearts, render thanksgiving and praise to our divinely bountiful benefactor, for all his mercies both of a public and private nature, exercised towards us in the course of the year past; particularly that he has been pleased to continue to us our religious priviledges and enjoyments, and to exalt and sweeten them by so plentiful and extensive an effusion of his holy spirit, in its convincing and sanctifying influences within this State, as well as in other places; that he has been pleased to turn the hearts of the nations to peace; that he has established it, and by so doing changed the condition of the American States, from anxiety and distress, to conf-

rence and tranquility; and that we, in this state, so sensibly experience the greatness of the change---that the intestine commotions of the State are so quieted---that civil government is so permanently established---its blessings so richly enjoyed---and the blessings of it so greatly increased by the plentiful productions of the earth.

At the same time, in a humble sense of our ill desert, to implore his forgiveness for our multiplied transgressions---the continuation and increase of his blessings on us, both as individuals, and as a people; the establishment of righteousness thro'out the States of America; his blessing on their interests and allies; the universal spread of the holy religion in its purity; and tranquility and joy to the world.

And all servile labour is hereby strictly forbidden on said day.

Given under my hand, in the Council Chamber, at Rutland, this 18th day of October, Annoque Domini, 1784; and in the eighth year of our Independence.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS TOLMAN, Secr'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

VIENNA, May 28.

BY letters from Topshaw (in the Emperor of Germany's dominions) we have the following remarkable occurrence, a poor man of that place went into the woods to hew some trees: during his employment in this business, he found a small bag of money, supposed to have been concealed by some highwaymen, which are very plenty in that vicinity. A neighbour of this labourer, who envied him on account of the great luck he had met with, fell upon a plan to get the treasure from him by craftiness and force. To execute this, he dressed himself in a habit similar to that in which the devil is drawn, went in the night to the labourer's house, and demanded the money which he had found as being the property of Satan. The labourer not being at all alarmed at this satanical vision, seized his ax and asked him whether he was really the devil or not, which he answered in the affirmative, and attempted to use force. Upon which the labourer gave him such a violent blow with his ax, that he fell to the ground, and instead of fulfilling his scheme, got nothing but the name of a bad man and a cuckold DEVIL.

July 23. The widow of an under Lieutenant, accompanied by four of her sons, presented humbly a petition to the Emperor for a pension. The petition was signed with the name of the widow, and under the name the title of first Lieutenant. His Majesty, surprised at this strange figure, asked the meaning of it. "I am, in reality, answered the petitioner, first Lieutenant, tho' the wife of an under Lieutenant. After a long service in one of your regiments, a wound discovered my sex. I was then married to an under Lieutenant, by whom I have four male children." The Emperor pleased with the conduct of the heroine, presented her with 50 ducates, and allowed on her a pension of three hundred florins per annum, placing at the same time, her children on a charitable foundation.

The emperor has never given greater proofs of his wisdom than in the reform of his late criminal laws. By letting the malefactors live, whom he has found means to render useful, he has instituted chastisement more dreadful than death. There has just arrived in a kind of galley, a troop of malefactors condemned to the public works, such as drawing along the river Danube the ships destined for Peterwaradin. They are distinguished by the following uniform, they wear a long garment of white woollen cloth, to which is fastened a cap in form of a friar's cowl. They have an iron collar about their necks, from which two chains hang down to their feet and serve to pinion them. Their heads are shaved; bread and water is their whole sustenance.

LONDON, July 7.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"You will hardly refuse a tear to the following narrative; and although the vice of suicide is an offence against the laws of nature and religion, yet I doubt not but the circumstances that have occasioned the one I am about to relate, will inspire you with more pity, than indignation at the rashness of the dead. A young clergyman of the rank of those called *Simple Tonsure*, that is not yet in orders, who taught methematics or geography in the house of a wealthy citizen, fell desperately in love with one of his daughters, then in her 13th year. On Wednesday the 1[8]th instant, the unfortunate Abbe went to a restaurateaur in the Palais-Royal, called for a dinner, eat hearty, and after discharging the reckoning, and calling for pen, ink, and paper, he bolted the door, and a few minutes after shot himself through the head! on breaking open the apartment, a written paper was found on the table; you may depend on the following being a genuine copy, as I drew it myself from the original."

THERE lives not a being more wretched than I am! I have just compleated my 22d year. Though born in the inferior class of citizens, my sentiments are noble---my susceptible heart could not resist the powerful charms of a young lady, whose rank in life, but much more her fortune, had set her at too great a distance for me to hope for her hand. To live without her I cannot, a crime alone could secure her possession, the very thought I abhor; my love is wrought to excess, and who, alas, knows how far it might lead me. I prefer death, which at another time I could not perhaps meet unappalled, at least I shall have lived innocent, nay I am bold to say it, virtuous---Let cold worldly wisdom blame the deed, religion too must blame me for it. But the tender mind, nay those who are not totally bereft of sensibility will pity my fate!

Life I do not regret, if the adorable object who is the involuntary occasion of my untimely end can give one single tear to my death.---Adieu!

(Signed.) L'ABBE ROUSSEAU.

P. S. One moment's pain, and then!-----O! thou whom I held so dear---All is over!

August 18. Lord Townshend who is now upon a visit in Ireland at Mr. Beresford's, has been waited upon by the principal gentlemen, who have distinguished themselves as the friends of their country, expressing in the warmest terms the grateful sense they entertain of his lordship's conduct when Lord Lieutenant; preparations were making to confer upon his Lordship some public marks of their respect.

About ten thousand seamen have within these last six months embarked for Ireland, where they are most hospitably dealt by, and supported by private subscription. This needs the immediate inspection of our admiralty board; for to a certainty a war with that country is inevitable, unless we entirely give it up. These seamen it is said are to man a fleet which France will lend to protect the trade.

We shall in a short time have as many proscribed nobles from the other side of the channel, as we have lately had refugees from the other side the Atlantic, seeking protection from the vengeance of an insulted country.

August 25. We hear that government has directed the debts of Col. Rogers, who has been for some time past confined in Newgate for trifling sums, to be immediately paid, in consideration of his services during the two last wars in America.

Aug. 26. We hear that the Governor of Newfoundland has sent an account to Ministry of the improper conduct of the French in that part of the world; by the last peace the French had the full right of the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon given them upon condition that no fortifications should be erected, or any buildings upon them, but merely for the conveniency of the fishery, and that only a guard of fifty men should be kept there; every one of these stipulations has been infringed, and these islands, if not prevented by our Ministry, will in a short time be compleatly fortified and garrisoned.

A nation that does not derive wisdom from its errors and misfortunes, is to be considered as in a most dangerous predicament. Such unfortunately appears to be the situation of England at the present period. Notwithstanding the evils we have experienced from our contest with the colonies, still we seem to cherish the same false pride & supposed superiority over the inhabitants of other countries. In common conversation, the people of Ireland are spoken of in the most approbrious terms for their present conduct, violent measures are recommended, and the power of the Irish to make the least resistance against us is disputed, ridiculed, and despised. Such haughty and vain opinions of our strength and authority are equally inconsistent with reason, justice and policy. Our Hibernian brothers have long been used to fight by our sides against the common enemy; they have been accustomed to enjoy the same liberty with ourselves; and doubtless they will stand up as firmly for their lives and privileges. Why then should we treat them with contempt? why no, instead of fomenting feuds among our subjects, endeavour to accommodate differences, and unite in the pursuit of our general, commercial, and political interests, by such a method of procedure alone can we become a happy and flourishing people, blessed in our own possessions, and secure from the attack and invasion of our natural rivals and opponents.

St. GEORGE's (Granada) Sept. 4.

On Thursday last, an uncommon quantity of rain fell here, accompanied with dreadful thunder and heavy squalls of wind. About one o'clock in the afternoon when the storm seemed to be at its height, the lightening (it is supposed) fell on the magazine of Fort Frederick, situated on the top of a high hill in the vicinity of this town, containing 150 barrels of gun-powder, which blew up with a horrible explosion, and greatly damaged the fort. A corporal and three privates of the 60th regiment, who were on duty there, unfortunately perished on the occasion. The houses that stand nearest the fort sustained some damage, but very little was done to those in town, although the concussion occasioned by the explosion was so strong, that it burst open several doors and windows, and opperated in other respects like the shock of an earthquake.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

Last Saturday the Chevalier Longchamps was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred French crowns, to be imprisoned two years, himself in a bond for one thousand pounds, and two freehold securities for five hundred pounds each.

The cruel and unprecedented judgment, it is supposed, was dictated more with a view to appease what was stupidly stiled "offended Majesty," than to satisfy justice and the known established law of the land.

Monstruous absurdity, weak, detestable thought; to imagine that his most christian majesty, the mild and magnanimous Louis XVI. justly esteemed and admired throughout an enlightened world for his love of mankind, can be gratified and pleased with the rigorous treatment of an individual for having imprudently committed a common offence against the laws of Pennsylvania not of France! On the contrary, is it not reasonable to suppose his Majesty will be displeased and offended, that an idea so derogatory to his humanity and benevolence should originate in an American Senate?

OCTOBER 14.

Thursday last Capt. Martin arrived here in a brig, from Port-au-Prince, and brought with him a man of the sloop Intrepid, Capt. Williamson, belonging and bound to Boston, whom he picked up at sea, the 4th instant from off a plank. The unfortunate man says that the above sloop sailed from Cape Nichola Mole, about the 22d of September; that on the 30th, in a very heavy gale from E. N. E. the vessel foundered, and the captain, mate, and five hands perished; three of them saved themselves by catching hold of a part of the gunwale, wh

[T]he legiſlative branch of government.

Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL BRYAN, Sec'ry.

IT is the opinion of this Council, that the deciſion made at Trenton, early in 1783, between the ſtate of Connecticut and this commonwealth, concerning the territorial rights of both, was favourable for Pennſylvania. It likewiſe promiſed the happieſt conſequences to the confederacy, as an example was thereby ſet of two contending ſovereignties adjuſting their differences in a court of juſtice, inſtead of involving themſelves, and perhaps their confederates in war and bloodſhed. It is much to be regretted, this happy event was not improved on the part of this ſtate, as it might have been; that the perſons claiming the lands at and near Wyoming occupied by the emigrants from Connecticut, now become ſubjects of Pennſylvania, were not left to proſecute their claims in their proper courſe, without the intervention of the legiſlature; that a body of troops was inliſted after the Indian war had ceaſed, and the civil government been eſtabliſhed, and ſtationed at Wyoming, for no other apparent purpoſe than that of promoting the intereſts of the claimants under the former grants of Pennſylvania; that theſe troops were kept up and continued there without the licence of Congreſs, in violation of the confederation; that they were ſuffered without reſtraint, to injure and oppreſs the neighbouring inhabitants during the courſe of laſt winter; that the injuries done to theſe people, excited the compaſſion and interpoſition of the ſtate of Connecticut, which thereupon demanded of Congreſs another hearing and enquiry in order to inveſtigate the private claims of the ſettlers at Wyoming, formerly inhabitants of New-England, who from this inſtance of partiality in our rulers, might have been led to diſtruſt the juſtice of the ſtate, when in the mean time numbers of theſe ſoldiers and other diſorderly perſons, in a moſt riotous and inhuman manner, expelled the New-England ſettlers before mentioned, from their habitations, and drove them towards the Delaware, through unſettled and almoſt impaſſable ways, leaving theſe unhappy outcaſts to ſuffer every ſpecies of diſtreſs; that this armed force, ſtationed as aforeſaid, at Wyoming, as far as we can ſee without any public advantage in view, has coſt the commonwealth the ſum of £.4460, and upwards, for the bare levying providing and paying of them, beſide other expenditures of public money; that the authority for embodying theſe troops was given privately and unknown to the people of Pennſylvania, the ſame being directed by a mere reſolve of the late houſe of Aſſembly, brought in and read the firſt time on Monday 22d of September 1783, when on motion and by ſpecial order the ſame was read the ſecond time and adopted; that the putting this reſolve on the ſecret journal of the houſe, and concealing it from the people, after the war with the ſavages had ceaſed, and the inhabitants of Wyoming had ſubmitted to the government of the ſtate, ſufficiently marks and fixes the clandeſtine and partial intent of the armament, no ſuch caution having been thought neceſſary in the defence of the northern and weſtern frontiers during the late war; and laſtly, we regret the fatal example which this tranſaction has ſet, of private perſons at leaſt equally able with their opponents to maintain their own cauſe, procuring the influence of the commonwealth in their behalf, and the aid of the public treaſury: the opprobrium which from hence has reſulted to this State, and the diſſatisfaction and proſpect of diſſention now exiſting with one of our ſiſter States; the violation of the confederation; & the injury hereby done to ſuch of the Pennſylvania claimants of lands at Wyoming, occupied as aforeſaid, as have given no countenance to, but on the contrary have diſavowed theſe extravagant proceedings.

In ſhort, we lament that our government have in this buſineſs manifeſted little wiſdom or foreſight; nor have acted as the guardians of the rights of the people committed to their care. Impreſſed with the multiplied evils which have ſprung from the imprudent management of this buſineſs, we hold it up to cenſure, to prevent, if poſſible, farther inſtances of bad government, which might convulſe and diſtract our new formed nation.

ALBANY, November 4.

We are happy that we are able (upon undoubted authority) to inform the public, that the Commiſſioners of the United States have concluded a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, with the ſix indian nations, and have given peace to the Seneca, Mohawk, Onondago, and Cayuga tribe, and received them into the protection of the United States, in conſequence of their having delivered into the hands of the commiſſioners ſix hoſtages (who are ſachems and warriors) to remain in the power of the United States until the people which have been captured by thoſe late hoſtile tribes, ſhall be delivered up; wheih, it is expected, (in caſe the weather ſhall be favourable) will be in about three weeks from this time.

We are alſo authoriſed to inform thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to have friends in the hands of the late hoſtile tribes of the ſix nations, that the commiſſioners of the United States have given a particular attention to the wants of thoſe unfortunate priſoners, and have therefore made an inſtruction to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States, which are at Fort Stanwix, to forward (agreeably to a ſpecial direction given him) ſuch a quantity of the goods which are left in his hands, and alſo, ſuch a competent ſupply of proviſions as will be neceſſary for the ſupport and comfort of the priſoners while on their way to his poſt; and that on their arrival there, they will participate of his care and tenderneſs.

The commiſſioners have alſo ordered, that the priſoners be delivered by the commanding officer to ſuch of their friends as may come for them, and that he give paſſports and a ſufficiency of proviſions to thoſe, [illegible] he may think are ſincere in their wiſhes to return to their own homes. And that all ſuch as are not applied for, and may not know the way to their homes, be ſent with the greateſt care, to Weſt-Point, and that their names deſcriptions, and (if known) their places of abode, be publiſhed in the different news papers.

We are alſo to inform the public, that by an article of the treaty a boundary line is [illegible]bliſhed between the United St[illegible]and the poſſeſſions of the ſix indian nations, by which a very conſiderable territory is yielded up to the United States, to compenſate them, in ſome meaſure, for the injuries which they have received from the ſaid late hoſtile tribes, during the late war. And by the poſſeſſions of the ſix indian nations being thus accurately preſcribed, it is expected, that all future diſquiet and vexation may be prevented.

On Monday laſt the hon. Oliver Wolcott, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for indian affairs, paſſed through this city on his way to Litchfield, in Connecticut, the place of his reſidence; and his two colleagues (the honorable Mr. Lee and Mr. Butler) have gone down the Suſquehanna, to attend another treaty with the weſtern indian nations.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 8.

On Tueſday the 12th day of Oct. laſt departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, and the Thurſday following were reſpectfully interred, the remains of the Rev. Mr. Winſlow Packard, of Wilmington. The people of his charge ſenſibly feel the bereaving ſtroke, eſpecially at the preſent time of remarkable awakening. He has left a ſorrowful widow and two ſmall children.

Thoſe perſons who intend to let the Printers have beef cattle for GOODS, *are requeſted to ſend them immediately.*

Excellent PRESS PAPERS, for Clothiers, are now ready for ſale at the Printing Office and Paper Mill in Bennington, on reaſonable terms for Caſh or Grain.

The proprietors of Brookfield, are hereby informed, that unleſs they immediately pay the tax of one pound ſeventeen ſhillings lawful money, granted by ſaid proprietors at Brookfield, in June, 1783, [inſtead of 1784, as mentioned in the late advertiſement,] ſo much of their lands as will pay the ſame with charges, will be ſold as the law directs.

JOHN FAINE, 3d Collector.

Brookfield, Nov. 5, 1784.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Williamſtown, granted by the authority of the State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling houſe on Capt. Elijah Dewey's in Bennington, of the 27th day of April, A. D. 1784, a tax of four Dollars was laid on each proprietors right for the purpoſe of defreying the charges of laying out one hundred acres of land to each proprietor in ſaid town. Theſe are to notify the ſaid proprietors that unleſs they pay the ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber at Williamſtown, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, within ſix weeks from this date, ſo much of each proprietors right in ſaid town, will be ſold at Public Vendue for the payment of ſaid tax as the law directs.

Done in proprietor's meeting at Bennington, this 4th day of November, 1784.

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the townſhip of Orange, holden at the houſe of Major, Eliſha Burton in Norwich, June 15, 1784, it was voted to pay a tax of three dollars on each proprietors right, to be collected forthwith, to pay for lotting out a part of ſaid townſhip, procuring the charter, and other incidental charges. This is therefore to g[ive] a no-

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to pay [illegible] with, that [illegible] for ſale as the [illegible]

[illegible] ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, [illegible]ober 26, 1784.

Arrived in the laſt [illegible] from EUROPE,

A freſh ASSORTMENT of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

Which are now ſelling at a low Advance, at the houſe of Mr. David Fay, in Bennington, by

WILLIAM BLODGET,

MIDDLING & ſuper Fine, low priced light and dark blue, purple, green, London brown, ſcarlet, gray, white, & other coloured Broadcloths.
Buff German Serge,
Shalloons,
Blankets,
Swanſkin,
Corderoy,
Silverett,
Cambletees,
Tobines,
Durant,
Black calimanco,
Silk, cotton, thread, and worſted hoſe,
Black & white gauze,
Gauze, knotting & ſtamps linen handkerchiefs,
Gurgus,
Millinets,
Black laces,
Black ſatil,
Black and pink ſattin,
Black mode,
Perſians,
Pelong ſattin,
Women's black mitts,
Sewing ſilk of all colours,
Twiſt,
Nuns Thread,
Scotch coloured do.
Buckle bruſhes,
Combs,
Pins, No. 4.
Dutch lace,
Chitzes,
Calicoes,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Looking glaſſes, various ſizes,
Men's worſted and mill'd caps,
Temple and other ſpectacles, various qualities.
A few boxes 6 by 8 glaſs.

Hat girdles & buckles,
Hair buttons,
Hat linings,
Ditto braid,
Ditto looping,
Thumb latches,
Awl Blades,
Raiſors,
Sciſſors,
Cottees,
Women's thimbles,
Shoe tacks,
Wood ſcrews,
H, deſk, and dove-tail hinges,
Bibles,
Pſalters,
Pſalm books,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Watt's Divine Songs,
Robin's Letters,
Writing paper,
Ink powder,
Sealing wax,
Wafers,
Dutch quills,
Braſs and leather ink pots,
Children's books,
Slates and ſlate pencils,
Fannes,
Memorandum books
Copper plate copies for ſchools,
Black lead pencils,
Snuff boxes,
Ladies full trimmed balloon hats,
Chipt trimmed, do.
Black and white Shades,
Full trimmed, half dreſs & morning caps,
White Plumes,
Luteſtring, Chineſe, and ſattinet ribons, all colours,
Taſte, all colours and ſorts,
And a great variety of other articles.

In Exchange for the above articles will be taken, Public Securities of all kinds, of the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and Rhode Iſland, Peirce's and Imlay's Notes, Furrs, of all ſorts, Caſh, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, Pot Aſh, Beans, Peas, Flax Seed and Ginſang if very dry and good.

Store open at all hours of the day, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

PERRY & FAIRCHILD,

TAYLORS, in BENNINGTON,

BEG leave reſpectfully to inform the public, that they carry on their buſineſs at preſent at the houſe of Mr. William Griſwold, a few rods to the ſouthward of the meeting houſe, where thoſe who chooſe to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on being ſerved with the greateſt care, and on reaſonable terms.

A faithful induſtrious JOURNEYMAN who underſtands his buſineſs, may have conſtant employ and good wages by applying as above. 75

Bennington, Nov. 8, 1784.

At a legal meeting of the propr[ietors] of the townſhip of Roxbury, in t[he] county of Rutland and State of Vermo[nt] held at the houſe of Capt. John Strong, [in] Woodſtock, voted to raiſe a tax of [illegible] dollars on each proprietors right, for [the] purpoſe of paying for laying out the [illegible] diviſion lots, and making roads, to be [paid] by the firſt day of February 1785. T[hese] are therefore to notify ſaid proprieto[rs to] pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, by that [time] to prevent the ſale of their land as the [law] directs.

JOHN STRONG, Collect[or].

Woodſtock, October 26, 1784.

That the great abuses committed in India, had rendered it necessary, to appoint a set of gentlemen, in whom the confidence of the company, whose interest was at stake, was placed to reform their abuses and regulate their affairs; by whose interposition, notwithstanding the expence, vast sums might be, and probably would be, saved to the company; that it was a new system of conduct, as well as a new mode of argument, that because people were distressed, they should not be permitted to take proper measures to retrieve their affairs; that this was a proposal for an *ex post facto* law, and was to restrain the company from doing what was already legally done; that the report was founded upon a false principle, the alleged motive being to preserve the company from a farther embarassment in the present state of their affairs, by their running into an extraordinary expence; whereas the expences of the supervision, were to be paid, and paid only, out of the saving which it might be productive of in India, and could have no possible effect on their present distresses at home. That the company, notwithstanding the full powers with which they were legally furnished, for the management of their internal affairs, and the appointment of their servants, had shewn so great an attention and deference to parliament, that though the supervisors were appointed, and the gentlemen in readiness to depart, they had already suspended the commission, only upon hearing that the house had begun an enquiry. That the report strikes at the very charter and constitution of the company; and it was hoped would be dismissed, in such a manner as should vindicate the honour of the house, and prevent such attempts for the future.

In answer to these arguments the minister declared, that no hostile intentions whatever, were conceived against the company; that it was the intention of parliament, and the great wish of administration, to render it a great and glorious company, and to settle it upon the most permanent foundation; but that they were entering into a very expensive commission, at a time, that from their former misconduct, their distresses were so great, as to put them under the necessity of applying to the public for a loan of money, and that they owed considerable arrears to government; that it was undoubtedly the duty of parliament to preserve them from ruin; that the committee which had been appointed by the house to inspect the affairs of the company, have judged it expedient that a restraint should be laid upon them in respect to that measure, and as no restraint could possibly be laid but by act of parliament, it was necessary to bring in a bill for that purpose. Doubts were also raised in the debate (though no more than doubts) whether the company could legally issue such a commission. If they could, it was asserted that the company could not give their commissioners proper and effectual authority without the aid of parliament; nor were they, under whose government all those abuses had arisen, in the least equal to the correction of them.

In order to elude the present temper, and to prevent the establishment of a precedent so fatal to their rights, two gentlemen who were the directors of the India company, and then in their places as members, offered to pledge themselves to the house, that the suspension should not be taken off, nor the supervisors suffered to depart, untill such a progress was made in the present enquiry, as should afford full satisfaction, both with respect to the state of their affairs, and the propriety of the measure.

This proposal was rejected. It was said, that tho' the company might for the present have resolved to suspend the departure of the supervisors, nothing but an act of parliament could make that resolution effectual; that they might rescind on one day, their own resolutions or measures of the preceding; that the opinion or promises of the whole court of directors could afford no security in this respect, as the direction was inferior to the general courts where their acts were liable to be over-ruled by the proprietors; and that an advantage might be taken during the Christmas recess of sending the supervisors far out of the reach of parliament. That this bill was no invasion of any charter, it was only an act to prevent a possible evil; to prevent the company from crowning all their former extravagance by entering into an unnecessary and ruinous expence, when they were just upon the brink of bankruptcy.

On the other side the whole measure, as well as the unconstitutional nature of the committee from which it originated, were condemned in the most severe and poined terms. It was said to be neither more nor less, than a bill to suspend the laws of the land; that it was subversive of rights which the company not only enjoyed by charter, but had purchased from the public, for high and valuable considerations. That it disgraced the dignity of parliament, by a wanton exertion of authority, without a motive; that too many complaints were already loudly and publicly made, that every ministerial job was adopted as soon as proposed, without regard to reason, argument, or consequences, whereby the respect and confidence so essential to the nature of parliament, were sunk to a degree that could scarcely be parallelled in the worst of times. That administration had found out an admirable method of rendering the company great and glorious; they began, by plundering them, under the name of an agreement, of above two millions, and now put the last hand to the work, by taking advantage of the distress principally caused by that plunder, to deprive them of their charter, and overthrow their constitution; first they tempt and terrify them into a ruinous extravagance of grants and dividends, and then as a punishment deprive them of whatever that extravagance had left. That indeed the minister was lavish in his declarations of his friendly intentions towards the company; and these declarations must be considered as a full compensation for every thing they suffered. It was farther said that this bill must be productive of the most fatal consequences with respect to the other funds, and put an end to all confidence in the public faith, and it was asked with great bitterness, what security there could be in a country where the royal charters repeatedly ratified and confirmed by acts of parliament, could give no permanent establishment to property. That the argument of expence was a mere pretext to cover worse designs. That it was admitted some sort of supervision was necessary, and the expence was equally applicable to any kind of supervision. As to the want of powers, it was said that if there was any defect of that sort in the company's charter, they might be given with equal effect to the commissioners who are legally appointed, and without any violation of the rights or charter of the company.

To these and many other strictures, the distresses and extravagance of the company, the necessity of observing the strictest œconomy in their affairs, together with a due regard for their welfare, which was so intimately connected with that of the state, and a just attention to the security of their creditors, were deemed in general sufficient answers; it was also insisted on, that this measure was no invasion of their rights; and that if it had, the legislature had an unquestioned right to interfere, to prevent their running headlong to ruin. Upon a division, the question was carried by a great majority, being supported by 114 votes against 43 only, who opposed the bringing in of the bill.

In the father progress of this bill, a petition couched in the strongest terms, was presented against it by the India company; and several of their servants, consisting of the examiner of the records, the auditor of indian accounts, the accomptant-general, and the superintendant of the custom house accounts, were examined, by the company's desire, at the bar of the house of commons, in order as well to shew a true state of their affairs, as the misconduct and disobedience of their servants abroad, and the consequent necessity of the supervision. In the course of these examinations it appeared, that the exorbitances and oppressions still continued to be committed by the company's servants in India. Through their own imprudence, in asking needless or improper questions, a full share of those charges were brought directly home, to some of those gentlemen who were then sitting in the house.

It appeared, that since the year 1765, the company's expences had encreased from 700,000l. to the enormous sum of 1,700,000l. annually. It also appeared, that government had received, by the net duties, the indemnity upon tea, and the stipulated 400,000l. little less than two millions annually from the company. That the latter had lost, by the indemnity agreement, from its first commencement, at least one million, of which 700,000l. went to government, and the remainder to the purchasers. It was also shewn that government had profited extraordinarily, by the company, within the last five years, to the vast amount of 3,395,000l. viz. by the produce of the annual stipulated sum 2,200,000l. and by the increase of the revenue, compared on a medium with the five preceding years, 1,195,000l. that the whole of the company's receipts of dividend during the above period, scarcely amounted to 900,000l. more than six per cent upon its capital, which was the lowest dividend that had ever been made, during the most expensive and dangerous war. It appeared upon the whole, that the company's mercantile profits during the above period, amounted on an average, to 464,000l. annually, which would have afforded a dividend of twelve and a half per cent; so that while government profited to the great amount above mentioned, the company & proprietary, instead of benefiting a single shilling, lost considerable of the dividend which the profits on their trade only, would have afforded. Thence they argued, that far from being delinquents, their merits with the public were unparelled by any example. That the abuses committed by their servants, were such as they could not prevent because they could not foresee; that when they were known, they endeavoured by reiterated orders from home to correct them; that they had prepared various commissions for that purpose one under Lord Clive; a second, which had been unfortunately lost; and a third, which contrary to their rights was now proposed to be rescinded. They contended, that parliament could not take this step as being contrary to public faith. The matters of fact in the petition were stated by the evidence with clearness and precision. I have been the more particular in this detail, as it will undoubtedly excite the admiration of future ages, to consider the power and opulence, which had been once in the possession of a company of English merchants.

STATE of VERMONT.

The proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, are informed, That at a meeting of said proprietors, held Sept. 2, 1783, It was voted, that a tax of ten shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of ten shillings to be paid in labour on the roads in said town; and at a meeting held June 15th, 1784, it was voted that a tax of six shillings on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only. Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

B. STRONG, Collector,

Bethel, Sept. 14, 1784.

MONDAY November 15, 1784. THE (Vol. III. No. 76.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

The proprietors of Brookfield, are hereby informed, that unless they immediately pay the tax of one pound seventeen shillings lawful money, granted by said proprietors at Brookfield, in June, 1783, [instead of 1784, as mentioned in the late advertisement,] so much of their lands as will pay the same with charges, will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN PAINE, 3d Collector.
Brookfield, Nov. 5, 1784.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Williamstown, granted by the authority of the State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling-house on Capt. Elijah Dewey's in Bennington, of the 27th day of April, A. D. 1784, a tax of four Dollars was laid on each proprietors right for the purpose of defreying the charges of *lotting out one hundred acres of* land to each proprietor in said town. These are to notify the said proprietors that unless they pay the said tax to the subscriber at Williamstown, in the State of Massachusetts, within six weeks from this date, so much of each proprietors right in said town, will be sold at Public Vendue for the payment of said tax as the law directs.

Done in proprietor's meeting at Bennington, this 4th day of November, 1784.

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Orange, holden at the house of Major, Elisha Burton in Norwich. June 15, 1784. it was voted to pay a tax of three dollars on each proprietors right, to be collected forthwith, to pay for lotting out a part of said township, procuring the charter, and other incidental charges. This is therefore to give notice, to all such proprietors as shall neglect to pay said tax to me the subscriber forthwith that their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.
Hartford, October 26, 1784.

Strayed or stolen out of the commons of the New-City, about the last of September last an iron grey horse, about fourteen hands high, seven years of age, paces and trots, has a mare looking head, and branded on the near shoulder thus K, being the town brand of Kent, in the State of Connecticut. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive three dollars if stolen, and for the thief ten Dollars reward.

CHRISTOPHER TILLMAN.
New-City, Oct. 16, 1784.

PERRY & FAIRCHILD,
TAYLORS, in BENNINGTON,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the public, that they carry on their business at present at the house of Mr. William Griswold, a few rods to the south ward of the meeting house, where those who choose to favour them with their custom may depend on being served with the greatest care, and on reasonable terms.

A faithful industrious JOURNEYMAN who understands his business, may have constant employ and good wages by applying as above. 75

Bennington, Nov. 8, 1784.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Victory, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of John Bridgman, Esq; in Hinsdale, in said State, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of January next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d. A proprietor's clerk. 3d. A Treasurer. 4. To choose a committee to lay out said town into lots and highways. 5. To lay a tax on said proprietors to pay the cost of laying out said town, and clearing said highways. 6. To choose a collector to collect said tax, if laid.

SAMUEL WARRINER, Just. Peace.

Arrived in the last vessels from EUROPE,
A fresh ASSORTMENT of
FALL and WINTER GOODS
Which are now selling at a low Advance at the house of Mr. David Fay, Bennington, by

WILLIAM BLODGET,

MIDDLING & low priced light and dark blue, purple, green, London brown, scarlet, grey, white, & other coloured Broadcloths.
Buff German Serge,
Shalloons,
Blankets,
Swanskin,
Corduroy,
Silverett,
Cambleteers,
Tobinets,
Durant,
Black calminco,
Silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hose,
Black & white gauze
Gauze, kenting & stampt linen handkerchiefs,
Gatguts,
Millinets,
Black laces,
Black snail,
Black and pink sattin,
Black mode,
Persians,
Pelong sattin,
Women's black mitts,
Sewing silk of all colours,
Twist,
Nuns Thread,
Scotch coloured do.
Buckle brushes,
Combs,
Pins, No. 4a
Dutch lace,
Chitzes,
Calicoes,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Looking glasses, various sizes,
Men's worsted and mill'd caps,
Temple and other spectacles, various qualities.
A few boxes 6 by 8 glass,
Salt Fish,
Hat girdles & buckles,
Hair buttons,
Hat linings,
Ditto braid,
Ditto looping,
Thumb latches,
Awl Blades,
Raisors,
Seissors,
Cuttoes,
Women's thimbles,
Shoe tacks,
Wood screws,
H, desk, and dove-tail hinges,
Bibles,
Psalters,
Psalm books,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Watt's Divine Songs,
Robin's Letters,
Writing paper,
Ink powder,
Sealing wax,
Wafers,
Dutch quills,
Brass and leather ink pots,
Children's books,
Slates and slate pencils,
Pounce,
Memorandum books
Copper plate copies for schools,
Black lead pencils,
Snuff boxes,
Ladies full trimmed balloon hats,
Chipt trimmed, do.
Black and white Shades,
Full trimmed, half dress & morning caps,
White Plumes,
Lutestring, Chinese, and sarsnet ribons, all colours,
Taffe, all colours and sorts,
And a great variety of other articles.

In Exchange for the above articles will be taken, Public securities of all kinds, of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Peirce's and Imlay's Notes, Furrs of all sorts, Cash, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Cheese, Pot Ash, Beans, Peas, Flax Seed and Ginsang if very dry and good.

Store open at all hours of the day, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Ronbury, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, voted to raise a tax of two dollars on each proprietors right, for the purpose of paying for laying out the first division lots, and making roads, to be paid by the first day of February 1785, These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay said tax to the subscriber, by that time, to prevent the sale of their land as the law directs.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.
Woodstock. October 26, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,
By NATHANIEL BRUSH,
In BENNINGTON,
A General Assortment of
HOLLOW IRON WARE,
For which CASH, WHEAT or BEEF CATTLE will be taken in payment.

Robison & Hale,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods,

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

A N elegant assortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete.
Fine and middling sagathies,
Black Bombzines & worsted prunellas,
Black serge dimin,
Sattinet,
Princess stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens,
Do. durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shalloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light calicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes.
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,
Striped cottons,
Brown Russia sheeting
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortment of lace and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest
children's waiste ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light coloured double Persian.
White, blue, green & pink single persian,
Black, English & India Taffaties,
Broad & narrow black mode and lattin,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's common and fine beaver hatts,
Men's coarse shoes,
Women's Hoses do.
White and brown buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & twist.
Do. of thread & buttons of all colours,
Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75,
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
Ready Reckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
Cutteaux,
Penknives,
Razors,
Shears,
Scissars,
Thimbles,
A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sizes,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
Hand and crosscut saws,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the first quality,
Men's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
Pins and needles,
Tapes, ferreting and binding,
A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Scythes and Sickles,
Powder and shot,
Musket balls,
With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

A few Soldiers RIGHTS for LAND, will be purchased, if application is made immediately to

ROBISON & HALE.

The original proprietors of the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, and Duxbury, who have not paid the two taxes of 20s. York money each, granted for the purpose of defreying the charge of lotting out said townships, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the same, immediately, so much of their land as will pay the same with legal charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of landlord Bingham, in Tinmouth, on the 9th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Delinquent Proprietor's Names.

BOLTON.

Joseph Bradwell,
Nath'l Bunnel,
Alex Carmichael 40
Tho's. Orsborne,
Jona. Wilkinson, 40
Nathan Wilkinson,
Philip Hathaway,
Benja. Coe,
Ebenezer Coe,
Samuel Hainds, 40
Seth Crowell,
Stephen Day,
Wm. Darling, 40
Benjamin Day,
Joseph Ward,
David Sampson,
Richard Woburd, 40
John Downing, 40
Daniel Warner 40
Joseph Smith, 40
Peter Gilman, 40
Zubu. Giddens, 40
Samuel Averil,
Gov. Wentworth, two rights, 80

WATERBURY.

John Stiles,
John Nickson,
Isaac Rall, half a right,
David Lacey, 40
Abner Frost,
Tho's Gardner,
James Osborne,
Joseph Badgley,
David Meeker, jun 40
Henry Baker,
Wm. Person, jun.
William Person,
William Mills,
Tho's Willis, half a right,
Ebenezer Price,
Ichabod Dean, half a right,
Elias Bedford,
William Wilcocks
James Nervin, 40
Jos. Newmarch, 40
Nathan Barrel, 40
Ezekiel Warthen 40
Melhack Ware, 40
John Page, 40
John Meeker, 40
Gov. Wentworth two rights, 80

MIDDLESEX.

William Reves,
Joseph Horton,
Jere. Mulford,
William Hand,
Thomas Doan,
Samuel Cowel,
Ezekiel Ball,
Cornelius Ludlow,
John Roll, jun.
Henry Earl,
Daniel Perrin,
John Cory, jun.
David Bunnel, 40
Jona. Dayton, 3d 40
Jonas Ball,
Jona. Woodruff,
Thomas Ball,
Samuel Averill,
James Nervin, 40
Nath'l Barrel, 40
Jos. Newmarch, 40
George Frost, 40
Julius Ross,
Matthias Ross,
Richard Jennes, 40
Gov. Wentworth two rights, 80

DUXBURY.

Elias M. Unlandt, 40
Abra. Goodwin,
Dan'l Farrand, 40
Johanas Schuyler, 40
William Brown, 40
James Obrian, 40
Philip Schuyler,
James Vanburen,
Hendrick Vangelson,
Hendrick Vangelson, jun.
Theodorus Van Wyck, 40
Wm. Provoost,
Derick Brinkerloaf, 40
Daniel Isaac Brown, 40
Samuel Averill,
Richard Wibird 40
John Downing, 40
Daniel Warner, 40
John Wentworth, 40
Thomas Walbrook Waldron, 40
Jacob Jeralemon 40
Gov. Wentworth two rights, 80

N. B. Those who have no sums annexed to their names, owe twenty shillings New York currency each.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, New Milford,
SAMUEL AVERILL, jun of Walhington, in Connecticut.
Bennington, October 25, 1784.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE,

Messrs. PRINTERS,

If you think the following short vision will be acceptable to your readers, by inserting it you will oblige a constant customer.

SITTING the other evening after supper in my great elbow-chair by the fire side, and being much fatigued with the varieties of the past day, I fell into a profound deep, and had the following odd and particular dream, the inconsistencies of which, are what must always be expected

when the imagination is at work without reason to controul it, or outward objects to divert the mind from its pursuits.---Methought, I was walking in a very composed manner through a very delightful wood, where the close of the evening, had stilled every warble, and no sound was heard, but now and then a parting note, which only made the profoundness of the silence appear more striking. But as I advanced toward the end of the wood, this silence was soon exchanged for confused and prodigious noise. And I found on my coming out of it, an innumerable multitude of men, women, and children, on a very spacious plain, all running about as if in great haste and confusion, and as if each thought of no one but himself, sometimes flinging those that stood in their way, but never taking any notice of so ill-natured an action. I was some time before I could discover what they were all about. They appeared to me, by the numbers, to be the whole race of mankind; I heard, now and then the short sentences of, "There she is," "I see her at a distance," "such a one has got her," and the like; having gained a little rising I soon spyed, some way from this great croud, a most lovely and beautiful woman, in a long white robe, the train of which was supported by a young nymph more gaily dressed. I soon found, by her composed and engaging countenance, that her name was happiness, and her attendant pleasure, I stood still to view this amazing sight, and was surprised to find that some were running quite from her, and yet crying out that they had just got at her. None were yet come up to her; so that those I heard say that others had done so, I found were only deceived by the distance, and followed the same light they were in, as though their leader had reached her, and were soon surprised to find themselves in a path quite wide of that which led to her. Some courted pleasure only; and often tried to seperate her from happiness; but she remained unmoved, and assured them they must first be acquainted with her mistress, before they could enjoy her company. Happiness had several attendants whom she sent out to guide those to her who were inclined to follow them. Religion, Virtue, and Reason, were those guides, and whoever followed them came directly into the strait road that led to her. But all on a sudden, I heard the whole multitude, cry out, "I have her," "I have her." I looked immediately, and saw at least ten young women dressed exactly as pleasure had been, who attended on happiness, only still more gaily. Their appearence struck me, as they were all very beautiful; they had immediately a whole train of admirers, every one eagerly pursuing that they had fixed on, and I found all of them thought that she would lead them to happiness: one held up a purse of gold; another, a bottle of wine; another, a crown; a fourth, a fine-made race horse; a fifth, the picture of a courtezan; the sixth, a fine equipage and gay liveries; the seventh, diamonds, flowers and all sorts of ornaments; an eighth, a play, and an opera-bill, and tickets for balls and assemblies; and others with all the things in miniature for children, and so on; each shewing with great eagerness their several inducements. The crowd they soon divided between them. I turned my eyes again towards happiness, and found her quite alone, deserted as I thought, even by pleasure, who seemed to have assumed all these different shapes, which, when any came near enough to catch at, they eagerly put out their hand; but I was surprised to find they continued looking after her, when I and they too, thought they had her in their arms. But after a short surprize and vexation of their countenances, they turned about and began as eager a pursuit after one of the other enchantresses, where they always met with the same disappointment; however, some few, after one disappointment, looked eagerly after the true happiness, and they were immediately accosted by one of her attendants, who led them into the roads that led directly to her. The true and first damsel, pleasure, met them on the road, and soon made their journey easy and delightful to them; but how were they astonished, when they came almost to the place where happiness was seated, to find they must pass thro' a gate, before which too, there was a dangerous bridge; but however, those who advanced near enough to see her in full lustre, were not at all dismayed, but went over the bridge with serenity and firmness, tho' the water under it cast up a thick humidity, which caused a cold sweat to overspread their bodies while they passed; but having prayed for assistance in that cold passage, and guides being sent, the gates were thrown wide open, and they were received with soft music and hymns, setting forth theirs and others praises; and they were surprised to find several of their friends there, whom they had formerly left, as thinking them gone quite into a wrong and melancholy path.

I was just rejoicing at their arrival and enjoyment of happiness, when the dismal groans of at least an hundred poor wretches called off my attention, I soon perceived they all had been led by their different mistresses to the brink of a pit, where she left them without help, upbraiding them with their folly; and they fell down together into this bottomless pit, each lamenting their own mistaken pursuit, and finding, had they listened to reason or religion in time, they should have obtained their end. Their reiterated groans and miseries waked me; pleased to find that tho' I had not gone through the gate of happiness, it was yet in my power to get into the path that leads to it.

Foreign Intelligence.

PERA, (near Constantinople in Turkey) April 26.

Our sworn enemies, the Persians, have made a fresh irruption into our territories, in hopes of surprising Bassora, but after having attempted that fort by assault, they have been repulsed with considerable loss. However, we are far from being confident of the safety of Bassora, as we understand that the Sophi is now on his march at the head of a fresh and numerous army. We have every thing to dread from the sanguinary disposition of that sovereign, by whose cruel order all the country about Bassora and Bagdad has been laid waste or destroyed with fire. Egypt is now a prey to fresh disturbances, and of a nature much more alarming than those which have been quelled so successfully before. The former considered in so important a point of view, that the Capt. Pacha has received the most pressing orders from the Divan to assemble the fleet, and sail for that province by the first fair wind.

HAMBURGH, (Saxony) May 1.

All the advices from Sweden and Denmark make great mention of warlike preparations going forward in those countries, but what the motives for these proceedings may be, is not known; the court of Denmark has demanded 4000 sailors from Norway to man the fleet fitting out at Copenhagen, and which will be commanded by vice admiral de Fontenay. In Sweeden a fleet is also fitting out, the troops in different provinces are assembling, and corn is buying up to form magazines.

LONDON, August 10.

The Dutch are still alarmed at the movements of the Prussians who are forming a camp of 20,000 men at Cleves, in East-Friesland, within two miles of the Dutch territories, and near to their garrisons of Nemuguen.

The Dutch are also alarmed on the side of Flanders, they have augmented their troops in Naestricht to 2000 men---The emperor has marched into Brabent and Flanders three times that number of troops. Notwithstanding those hostile appearances, those differences will probably be soon accommodated, as the Hollanders must comply with the terms demanded, being in no capacity to resist either of these great powers.

The French squadron are not all returned from the East-Indies. Monf. Turmingnon, who succeeded to the command as senior officer, when Suffrein left India was at Cuddalore the first of March last, with three ships of the line, and four others. Sir Edward Hughes has only the Sultan of 74 guns, Defence 74, and three or four frigates. A natural jealousy should prevent the French having a superior force in that quarter even for a single day.

AUGUST, 25.

When Peter the Great was in England, he went to see our shipping at Spithead, and having heard of keel-hawling, desired that he might see the ceremony: he was answered that no person was guilty of offence so as to justify it. Oh said Peter, *take one of my men.* One of his noble companions said, that his men were in *England*, and that they were *protected* by its *Laws.*

By the Spanish accounts they expended in the several attacks on Algiers 3373 bombs, 2145 granades, 10,680 cannon-shot, and 401 case; which was returned by the Algierines with 1020 bombs, and 10,181 cannon and case-shot. Their loss they make to amount only to 10 men killed, 11 dangerously wounded, and 24 slightly, among whom is Don Michel de Montemayer. It would be much for the credit of the nation, if they would learn to give accounts that bore at least some semblance of truth; but though they have been for ages the ridicule of all Europe, on account of their spirit of rhodomontade, they seem to be as much attached to it as ever.

The circumstance of our great national guide Mr. Pitt, having missed his way a few evenings since a constant reader says, reminds him of an anecdote of the famous Dr. Heylin, author of a General Description of the World, &c. The Doctor, in company with his servant (a free blunt fellow) having lost his way in a wood within a few miles of his place of residence, somewhere in Hampshire and being in no small perplexity of mind, it being near midnight, and very dark, his domestic addressing him with a share of sausy freedom, cries, "An't you a pretty fellow to pretend to write a description of the whole world, and yet don't find the road home, even within three short miles of your own house."

AMERICAN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.

They write from Barcelona (in Spain) that five American vessels arrived in that harbour in the course of a week, all loaded with wheat and flour, which proved a great relief to the inhabitants there, as those articles were much wanted in that province; and it likewise proved of service to the Americans, as they immediately disposed of their cargoes, and had a very great price for them, and all paid in cash, to encourage them to trade there again.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

The Combined fleets under the command of Don Barcelo, after having made eight different, though gallant attaks on Algiers, in which he burnt and destroyed many parts of the town, and suffered several severe losses and rebuffs, has retired to Spain without accomplishing their object, which was the capture and extinction of that nest and nursery of pirates. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the combined fleets, except the warlike spirit of the infidels. The consternation of the Moors is said to have been very great and numbers of the people must have perished, as the flames were very rapid, and the firing on the town was continued for nine hours without the least intermission.

The bombardment of Algiers, has, it is said destroyed upwards of 3000 houses, 170 mosques, and other public buildings, and effects to a very considerable amount.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 21.

We are informed that on the 3d instant, as Capt. Talbot was going into Philadelphia, in a chaise with his lady, he was stopt by two villains armed with pistols, who demanded his purse and watch, which he gave them. They then supposing his lady had money, insisted on searching her. Capt. Talbot assured them that she had none, but they persisting in their purpose, he leaped from his chaise, and, seizing one

of them, threw him to the ground. The other then made a stroke at him with a knife, with an intention to cut his throat; he partly evaded it and received a deep wound, extending from his forehead across his cheek to his neck, but having rested a pistol from the fellow on the ground, they were both glad to take to their heels, carrying off his watch, money and hat. A few days after they were both taken up, one having Capt. Talbot's hat, and the other a pistol, which on examination, appeated to be a fellow to that which was left behind after the robbery was commited. They are both condemned to the gallows.

HARTFORD, November 2.

A Stage-Waggon has lately been erected to run, with four horses between the city of New-York, and Stratford ferry in Connecticut; which completes the stages from Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire to Richmond in the state of Virginia, a distance of upwards of 700 miles.

We hear from Providence, that the ship Washington, which lately arrived at that place from London, has brought for Dartmouth College, a respectable Apparatus, some curiosities for a Musæum, and the amount of a legacy of the late Hon. Capt. Atkinson, in books for the Library, and a number of volumes in addition. The preceeding endowments are the effects of beneficence of particular gentlemen beyond the Atlantic, whose benevolence is united to the prosperity of literature, and the rising of our Western empire.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 15.

In our last having occasion to make an alteration, a few lines were accidentally omitted, which making a material difference in two paragraphs, we again insert them.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.

Thursday last Capt. Martin arrived here in a brig, from Port-au-Prince, and brought with him a man of the sloop Intrepid, Captain Williamson, belonging and bound to Bolton, whom he picked up at sea, the 4th instant from off a plank. The unfortunate man says that the above sloop sailed from Cape Nichola Mole, about the 22d of September; that on the 30th, in a very heavy gale from E. N. E. the vessel foundered, and the Capt. mate, and five hands perished; three only saved themselves by catching hold of a part of the gunwale, which had seperated from the vessel, and supporting themselves on it till next day, when two of them dropped off. In this dismal situation, and without any sustenance, the poor surviving man remained five days, when Capt. Martin happily discovered & took him up.

HARTFORD, November 2.

The following is copied from a pamphlet published in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, by order of the Council of Censors.

In the Council of Censors, September 14th, 1784.

ORDERED, That the resolution of this council respecting the proceedings of the government of this state, in the case of the Connecticut settlers at and near Wyoming, be printed by Mr. Francis Bailey, with the report concerning the deviations of the legislative branch of government.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL BRYAN, Sec'ry.

A late Philadelphia paper mentions, "That a most horrid murder was last Tuesday committed on the body of Timothy M'Auliffe, at his house, in Front Street, opposite Black Horse Alley, in the afternoon of the same day, his servant lad (about sixteen years old) was observed to shut up the house, and after locking the door went off, giving out that his master had gone to the Jerseys and that he was going somewhere else to work, until his master returned-----The three following days, people in the neighbourhood were exceedingly incommoded by a disagreeable smell which seemed to come from M'Auliff's house: On Saturday it was so offensive, that some persons determined to enter the house, and accordingly got in at one of the windows, when they beheld a spectacle too shocking for description. The man had been murdered in his bed, supposed on Tuesday last, and remaining in the same situation ever since, was nearly devoured by vermin. By a mark on the scull, it appeared that the horrid deed had been committed with a hammer, as one was found lying near. The boy was seen on Saturday evening at the lower end of the town. A reward is offered for apprehending him on supposition of his being the perpetrator, which appears highly probable, as no person besides him and his master, was seen in the house during the above mentioned time; and the deceased having a large sum of money by him the Monday before, seems to confirm the suspicion."

Just PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-office and Paper-Mill in Bennington, by the Hundred, Groce, Dozen, or single.

THE
VERMONT ALMANACK,
For the Year of our LORD,

1785.

Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year.

CONTAINING,

Every thing necessary in such a publication, together with a great variety of other matter, curious, instructive and entertaining.

Great allowance to those who buy by the quantity.

Excellent PRESS PAPERS to be sold cheap, for Cash or Grain, at the Printing-office and Paper Mill in Bennington.

Just received from Boston and New-York, and now ready for sale at the Store of

NOAH SMITH,

In BENNINGTON,

An ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles,

SUPERFINE midling & low-priced Broad Cloth of various colours,
Coatings, do.
Blankets,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Plaids,
Chintzes,
Callicoes,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Muslins,
Black and white ganzes,
Sergets,
Corduroys,
Zebras,
Velvets,
Morceens,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Callimancoes,
Birds eye stuff,
Damasks,
Tobiseits,
Tammies,
Durants,
Fustians,
Cotton Check,
Diapers,
Irish sheetings,
Irish linens,
Taffaties,
Florentines,
Black satin,
Lutestrings,
Modes,
Black Persians,
White sarsnet,
Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Romal do,
Poplins,
Hat trimmings,
Lastings,
Denims,
Imperial ribb,
Camblet,
Dorsetteens,
Denmark Lustres,
Men and women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose,
Silk and leather gloves,
Worsted mitts,
Men's and boys beaver, castor, & felt hats,
Chip do.
Thread laces, edgings and tastes,
Ribbons,
Sewing silks and threads,
Trimmings,
Ink Powder,
Blank account books,
Writing paper,
Spelling books,
Looking glasses,
Coat and jacket buttons, &c. &c.

MEN'S *and* WOMEN'S SHOES,
COTTON WOOL,
ENGLISH & GERMAN STEEL,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
BOHEA TEA, LOAF SUGAR,
QUEEN'S WARE,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
COD FISH, &c.

HARD WARE,

Pewter Tankards,
Plates, Dishes and Basons, Plates, and Dishes,
Quart and Pint jacks,
Pint pots, salt cellars, gill measures, and milk-pots,
Tongs and Shovels,
Iron plate saws,
Steel plate do.
Tennant do.
Iron wire,
Razors,
Scissors,
Table and tea spoons,
Brass skimmers and ladles,
Ditto scales,
Screw rings,
Screw knobs,
Tea pots various sizes,
Pinchbeck and plated shoe, knee & stock buckles,
Draw locks,
Sleeve buttons,
Best Barlow knives, do. Pennknives,
Wood screws,
Brass pins,
Table hinges,
H & HL do.
Brads,
4d. 10d. and 20d. nails,
Shoemakers hammers and pincers,
Brass knob latches,
Horn and Ivory Combs,
Brass hinges,
Tobacco and snuff-boxes,
Ink pots,
Steel and plated spurs,
Carpenter's hammers,
Cutters,
Desk trimmings,
Knives and forks,
Two foot rules,
Knob Latches,
Chizzles,
Gouges,
Hand saw, and other files,
Compasses,
Shoe knives,
Padlocks,
Curry combs,
Steelyards,
Snaffle bits,
Plain Irons,
Gimblets,
Brass Cocks,
Awl blades,
Jews Harps,
Cupboard locks,
Snuffers,
Chizzles,
Pencils,
Corks,
Andirons,
Shoe brushes,
Stock locks,
Bellows,
Warming pans,
Copper tea-kettles,
Candlesticks,
Bar lead,
Brass kettles,
Sad Irons,
Shovels,
Knitting pins,
Sheet lead,
Axes,
Putty,
Powder,
Pipes,
Tobacco,
Snuff, &c. &c.

In payment for said Goods will be taken, every kind of public securities, almost every article of country produce, and every species of Furr.

ENGLISH GOODS,
To be sold Cheap, for Cash, Wheat, Beef Cattle, working Cattle, Pork, public Securities, or Furrs of any kind, at the Printing Office in Bennington.

The Managers of Pownal Dugway Lottery, hereby notify the public that the drawing of said Lottery will recommence, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at the house of Mr. Josiah Wright, in said Pownal. THOMAS JEWETT, } Managers.
JOSIAH WRIGHT, }
Pownal, Nov. 14, 1784.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising two hundred and fifty pounds for the purpose of building two Bridges, the first over the bridge near Brown's Camp the other over Leicester river at the most convenient places in order to accommodate the public.

The Lottery to consist of four thousand tickets, at one dollar each, 1276 of which are prizes of the following value, viz.

1	of	100	is	100
2		50		100
2		40		80
2		30		60
5		20		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
1234		2		2468

But little more than two blanks to a prize.

From the utility of the undertaking, the Managers flatter themselves the tickets will meet with a rapid sale; and that the drawing of the Lottery will shortly commence. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published in the Vermont Gazette immediately after the drawing.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN CARPENTER,
BENJAMIN GARFIELD,
REUBEN FULLER,
JAMES EVANS.

Common RUM,

superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

ROBISON & HALE,
ALBANY.

ALSO,

The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt.
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Coppers,
Alum,
Refined and bloomery bar iron,
German, blistered & Crawley's steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling peas.

The proprietors of the township of Bridport, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of five silver dollars each, on each original right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out said township into severalty. This is to notify said proprietors, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling house of Mr. Philip Stone, in said Bridport, as will discharge the same, with all legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sums due on each right.

	l.	s.		l.	s.
James Carlisle	3		bell,	1	10
Elisha Smith	1	10	Jona. Ozlen	1	10
James Brown	3		Tyrus Rice	3	
Jona. Rolf	3		Richard Stowers	1	10
Tho's Stearns, jun.	3		Samuel Rice,	3	
Nat. Fellows	3		Jos. McCraken	1	4
Edward Raymond	3		Josiah Perry	3	
David Moore	3		Nat. Moore	3	
Alexan. Campbell,	3		Timo. Heald,	3	
Archibald Campbell,	2	14	Elijah Morton,	3	
John Denny,	3		James Nevin, Esq.	3	
Duncan Camp-			Thomas Wason	3	
			John Wason, ju.	3	

MARSHAL SMITH, Col.
Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784.

CASH given for Clean

RAGS

At the Printing office, in
BENNINGTON.

CHAPTER, VII.

The American Congress assembles, Form an association: Their resolves: They address the people of Great Britain: They write to the people of Quebec: A view of their rights: Proceedings at home, &c.

FROM the beginning of the present controversy with the colonies, it was always imagined and also affirmed at home by the ministry and their friends, that the colonists were greatly divided among themselves; that they would never unite, that they would not hang together; that they were only under a temporary ferment, created by the artifice of popular and designing men, that would soon subside when once they saw that Great-Britain was in earnest to support her authority. And that notwithstanding the riotous disposition of some of the colonies, they were in general cowards, and durst not appear before the king's forces. This was the stile of the ministry and their party at home, and was echoed in all the venal pamphlets and news papers published thro'out the kingdom.

The assembly of the representatives of twelve of the colonies which since has received the name of the Congress met at Philadelphia, on the fifth of September this year, and after more than a month's deliberation, proceeded to several resolutions which shewed they were in earnest as well as unanimous in their opposition to the new statutes of the British legislature. Upon the fourteenth of October, the Congress proceeded to business, and after reciting those laws that were particularly obnoxious, they came to several animated resolutions, which, in their then situation were surprizing to all the world. The association which they entered into is a bold and intrepid resolution to maintain what they supposed to be their just rights and privileges, and a purpose to pursue such measures as may best support those rights against invasion, from the ministerial power of Great Britain. As this association will appear in its truest colours by itself, I shall give it in the very words of the colonies, and leave it to the judgment of every reader to determine of it as he may judge proper.

WE, his majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental Congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration adopted by the British ministry about the year 1762, evidently calculated for enslaving these colonies, and with them the British empire. In prosecution of which system, various acts of parliament have been passed for raising a revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America, And in prosecution of the same system, several late cruel and oppressive acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston, and the Massachusetts Bay, and also an act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free protestant colonies, whenever a wicked ministry shall chuse so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty and property of his majesty's subjects in North America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non consumption and non exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual and peaceable measure; and therefore we do, for ourselves & the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country as follows.

First, That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandise whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares, or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Britain or Ireland, nor will we, after that day, import any East India tea from any part of the world, nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or piemento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor any wines from Madeira, or the western islands; nor foreign indigo.

Second, That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Third, As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that from this day we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid, and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East India tea whatever, nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use, any of those goods, wares or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such [illegible]come under the rules and di[illegible]ons of the tenth article hereinafter mentioned.

Fourth, The earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow subjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation until the tenth day of Sept. 1775, at which time if the said acts and parts of acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned, are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly export, any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth, Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great Britain and Ireland not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant residing in Great Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly, ship any goods, wares, or merchandize, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and, on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchant.

Sixth, That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importion agreement on pain of immediate dismission from their service.

Seventh, We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep and encrease their number to the greatest extent, & to that end we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West Indies or elsewhere, and those of us who are or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort on moderate terms.

Eight, That we will in our several stations encourage frugality, œconomy, and industry: and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing and all kinds of gaming, cock fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon or necklace for ladies, & we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

Ninth, That such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been accustomed to do, for twelve months last past. And if any vender of goods or merchandize, shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his, or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth, In case any merchant, trader, or other persons shall import any goods or merchandize after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risque of the importer, untill the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold under the direction of the committee aforesaid, and in the last mentioned case the owner or owners of such goods, shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston Port-bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh, That a committee be chosen, in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, whose business it shall be, attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching the association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned, as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealing with him or her.

Twelfth, That the committee of correspondence in the respective colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their custom houses and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

MONDAY, November 22, 1784. THE (Vol. III. No. 77.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

Just received from Boston and New-York, and now ready for sale at the Store of

NOAH SMITH,

In BENNINGTON,

An ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles,

SUPERFINE midling & low-priced Broad Cloth of various colours,
Coatings, do.
Blankets,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Serges,
Corduroys,
Zebra,
Velvts,
Moreene,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Callimancoes,
Birds eye stuff,
Damasks,
Tabisetts,
Tammies,
Durants,
Fustians,
Cotton Check,
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Irish sheetings,
Irish linens,
Taffaties,
Florentines,
Black sattin,
Lutestrings,
Modes,
Black Persians,
White sarsnet,
Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Romal do,
Poplins,
Hat trimmings,
Plaids,
Chintzes,
Callicoes,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Muslins,
Black and white ganzes,
Lrstings,
Denians,
Imperial ribb,
Camblet,
Dorsetteens,
Denmark Lustres,
Men and women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose,
Silk and leather gloves,
Worsted mitts,
Men's and boys beaver, castor, & felt hats,
Chip do.
Thread lacer, edgings and tastes,
Ribbons,
Sewing silks and threads,
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Candlesticks,
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Tobacco and snuff-boxes,
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But little more than two blanks to a prize.

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JONATHAN CARPENTER,
BENJAMIN GARFIELD,
REUBEN FULLER,
JAMES EVANS.

Common RUM,

superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

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ALBANY.

ALSO,

The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c,

French Brandy,
Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt.
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Refined and bloomery bar iron,
German, blistered & Crawley's steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling peas.

The proprietors of Brookfield, are hereby informed, that unless they immediately pay the tax of one pound seventeen shillings lawful money, granted by said proprietors at Brookfield, in June, 1783, [instead of 1784, as mentioned in the late advertisement,] so much of their lands as will pay the same with charges, will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN PAINE, 3d Collector.
Brookfield, Nov. 5, 1784.

Robison & Hale,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods,

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale o retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

A Nelegant assortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete.
Fine and middling sagathies,
Black Bombzines & worsted prunellas,
Black sergedini m,
Sattinet
Princess, stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens.
Do, durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shaloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light calicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes.
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicos,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,
Striped cottons,
Brown Russia sheeting
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortment of taste and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest children's waiste ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light colored double Persian,
White, blue, green & pink single persian
Black, English & India Taffaties,
Broad & narrow black mode and sattin,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen hand kerchiefs,
Men's common and fine beaver hatts,
Men's coarse shoes.
Women's Hoses do
White and brown buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & twist
Do. of thread & buttons of all colours
Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75,
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
Ready Reckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
Cutteaux,
Penknives,
Razors,
Shears,
Scissars,
Thimbles,
A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sizes,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
Hand and crosscut saws,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the first quality,
Men's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
Pins and needles,
Tapes, ferreting and binding,
A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Scythes and Sickles,
Powder and shot,
Musket balls,
With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

A few Soldiers RIGHTS for LAND, will be purchased, if application is made immediately to

ROBISON & HALE.

Arrived in the last vessels from EUROPE,
A fresh ASSORTMENT of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
Which are now selling at a low Advance, at the house of Mr. David Fay, in Bennington, by

WILLIAM BLODGET,

MIDDLING & low priced light and dark blue, purple, green, London brown, scarlet, grey, white, & other coloured Broadcloths.
Buff German Serge,
Shalloons,
Blankets,
Swanskin,
Corduroy,
Silverett,
Cambletees,
Tobines,
Durant,
Black calimincoes,
Silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hose,
Black & white gauze,
Gauze, keating & stampt linen handkerchiefs,
Gatguts,
Millinets,
Black laces,
Black snail,
Black and pink sattin,
Black mode,
Persians,
Pelong sattin,
Women's black mitts,
Sewing silk of all colours,
Twist,
Nuns Thread,
Scotch coloured do.
Buckle brushes,
Combs,
Pinns, No. 4.
Dutch lace,
Chitzes,
Calicoes,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Looking glasses, various sizes,
Men's worsted and mill'd caps,
Temple and other spectacles, various qualities.
A few boxes 6 by 8 glass,
Salt Fish,
Hat girdles & buckles,
Hair buttons,
Hat linings,
Ditto braid,
Ditto looping,
Thumb latches,
Awl Blades,
Raisors,
Seissors,
Cuttoes,
Women's thimbles,
Shoe tacks,
Wood screws,
H, desk, and dovetail hinges,
Bibles,
Psalters,
Psalm books,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Watt's Divine Songs,
Robin's Letters,
Writing paper,
Ink powder,
Sealing wax,
Wafers,
Dutch quills,
Brass and leather ink pots,
Children's books,
Slates and slate pencils,
Pounce,
Memorandum books
Copper plate copies for schools,
Black lead pencils,
Snuff boxes,
Ladies full trimmed balloon hats,
Chipt trimmed, do.
Black and white Shades,
Full trimmed, half dress & morning caps,
White Plumes,
Lutestring, Chinese, and sarsnet ribons, all colours,
Taste, all colours and sorts,
And a great variety of other articles.

In Exchange for the above articles will be taken, Public Securities of all kinds, of the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Peirce's and Imlay's Notes, Furrs of all sorts, Cash, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Cheese, Pot Ash, Beans, Peas, Flax Seed and Ginsang if very dry and good.

Store open at all hours of the day, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

PERRY & FAIRCHILD,
TAYLORS, in BENNINGTON,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the public, that they carry on their business at present at the house of Mr. William Griswold, a few rods to the south ward of the meeting house, where those who choose to favour them with their custom may depend on being served with the greatest care, and on reasonable terms.

A faithful industrious JOURNEYMAN who understands his business, may have constant employ and good wages by applying as above. 75

Bennington, Nov. 8, 1784.

ENGLISH GOODS,
To be sold Cheap, for Cash, Wheat, Beef Cattle, working Cattle, Pork, public Securities, or Furrs of any kind, at the Printing Office in Bennington.

A FABLE;

By Sir HARRY BEAUMONT.

ON a certain time father Thames is said, by ancient writers, to have convened all the deities of his tributary rivers, to appear at his court; and as they passed, one by one, before him he commended several of them, & blamed some others, according to their different deserts.

When it came to the turn of the deity of the river Mole, he advanced with a confident air, dressed in a long robe, partly of russet colour, and partly green, his right arm was exerted, but his left was concealed under his garment. 'Ah why, my son, said the genius of the Thames, do you conduct your stream, for so long a way under ground?' 'Father of rivers, replied the Mole, it is out of a prudent regard, that I am sure you will much commend in me. I observed, that where my stream was exposed to the air, a great part of it was exhaled by the sun: I therefore formed a passage for it beneath the surface of the earth, that it might appear the fuller, and with the more dignity, when it came to join your waters.

The king of rivess viewed him with a look, that had a good deal of anger mixed with compassion in it; & after a deep sigh, spoke thus to him; Alas, my son, what you look upon as highly prudential, is the very reverse of wisdom; 'tis what mortal men call by the name of cunning. Let us leave that to men the inventors of it. If it ever succeeds, it is unsatisfactory; but the worst of it is, that it almost perpetually misses its aim; as you, my son, have done in the case before us. Had you led your stream all in sight of the day, the waters that were exhaled from it, would have fallen back to you in dews; and made every thing about you look more fresh and flourishing: The rains from the heavens too would have enlarged your stream. But now you lose more of your waters in the clefts of the earth and in the hollows about your obscure passage, than you can ever save by creeping out of the light; and avoiding all the use and purposes you were chiefly designed for by nature.'

The truest and noblest way of doing good to ourselves, is by doing good to others.

ORIGIN of CORONER'S JURIES in ENGLAND.

A Gentlewoman in London, after having buried six husbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For several months their happiness was mutual, a circumstance which seemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who, as she said had disgusted her by their sottishness and infidelity. In the view of knowing the real character of his amorous mate, the gentleman began frequently to absent himself, to return at late hours, and, when he did return, to appear as if intoxicated. At first reproaches, but afterwards menaces were the consequence of the conduct. The Gentleman persisted, and seemed every day to become more addicted to his bottle. One evening, when she imagined him dead drunk, she unsewed a leaden weight from one of the sleeves of her gown; and, having melted it, she approached to her husband, who pretended to be found asleep, in order to pour it into his ear through a pipe. Convinced of her wickedness, the Gentleman started up, and seized her; when having procured assistance, he secured her till the morning, and conducted her before a magistrate, who committed her to prison. The bodies of her six husbands were dug up; and as marks of violence were still discoverable upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial, that she was condemned and executed. To this circumstance, says the compiler of the *Dictionair d' Anecdotes*, &c. is England indebted for that useful regulation, by which no corpse can be interred in that kingdom without a legal inspection.

A VISION.

SOME serious reflections which I made a few nights ago, concerning the great influence which opinion has upon our happiness, and its power in exciting us to action, having produced the ideas which passed in my mind upon that occasion, gave rise to the vision which I now send you.

I thought myself at the entrance of a large edifice, to which a vast number of persons of both sexes resorted; at their entrance they drank of a cup, which was presented to them by a personage of a female figure whose beauty at first dazzled my senses; so that I was going to follow the example of the rest, and drink of this beverage, when a person, who stood in the croud, informed me that it resembled the cup of Circe, and was of so intoxicating a nature, that all who drank of it were ever after incapable of beholding things in a proper light. "The edifice which you behold, added he is the temple of vanity, opinion stands at the door, and presents all its votaries with a liquor, which deprives them of the use of right reason, and causes them to wander in a labyrinth of error, till at last death opens their eyes. My name is prudence, follow me, and I'll soon lay before you the result of all the delusions of vanity and opinion." I followed my guide without hesitation, and being directed by him, fixed my eyes upon a person who had just received from the hands of opinion a golden wand, which appeared to me to glitter with diamonds and emeralds. He received it with the utmost transport. Hereupon my conductor exclaimed; "unhappy mortal, the delusion of opinion operates with such force upon his understanding, that he receives that baseful rod as the most desirable present that could be made him." I hereupon interrupted my conductor, by observing, that it was but natural that a person who had received so rich a gift should express some satisfaction. "I see, added he, that you are still subject to the delusions of opinion; the rod which that person has received is an emblem of power; he beholds it in the same light that you do; but rub your eyes with this water, which has a magic power to dispel the mists of error, and you will see it in its proper light."

I did as directed, and soon saw with surprize the wand converted into a frightful serpent, which with its hisses kept the person who thought power so desirable, in constant fear and uneasiness. Looking another way, I perceived opinion present a man of an austere countenance, and supercilious air, with a cap which he received with the utmost exultation. "That cap, said my conductor, is called the cap of science, observe how elate is he who wears it, and what important airs he gives himself. Repel again the mists of error, which have returned to dim your sight; and you will behold this proud philosopher such as he really is." I had again recourse to the water above mentioned, and saw the pretended cap of science, converted into the cap of folly. Next, a croud of women votaries of vanity approached opinion, and one of them received from her a girdle, endowed with the same virtue which homer ascribes to the Cestus of Venus. She to whom the girdle was given from that moment became a first rate beauty, and was beheld with envy by all the rest. However, she went off with great triumph, overjoyed at having received so preciosu a gift, as it was her firm persuasion that beauty was the sovereign good of woman. My conductor perceiving that I was dazzled by the superadded lustre of her charms, and I seemed to think the satisfaction she discovered altogether reasonable, observed to me, that what she thought herself so happy in would give rise to all the misfortunes of her ensuing life, and at last bring her to a miserable death. "Examine carefully that girdle, added he, and you will be convinced of the truth of what I advance." I did so, having prepared myself as before, and soon perceived in letters embroaidered upon the girdle, the following words, prostitution, infamy, and disease, which the mists of error had prevented the wearer from ever taking notice of. I next saw a miser receive a treasure from the hands of opinion; but upon examining as before, was surprised to find the heaps of gold changed into a small sum. "That sum, said my conductor, is the amount of his annal expences, the rest he only enjoys in opinion, as it will never be of service to him or his." Thus you have seen, continued he, how opinion with its gilded rays, gives an imaginary value to objects; you shall soon see how all these delusions and enchantments are dissipated.

I had not waited long when the sky lowered around; thunder was hard at a distance, and the king of terrors himself entered. His ghastly figure, with the groans and cries, which were immediately uttered from all quarters, had such an effect on me, that I suddenly awaked in a fright.

On the VANITY of MAN as MORTAL.

WHEN we consider the delicate texture and nice mechanism of our frame, so admirably, yet tenderly constructed; and reflect "how fearfully and wonderfully we are made; it is truly astonishing, that poor worms like us should be contominated with vanity or puffed up with insolence, arrogance or pride. But astonishing as this circumstance may seem, it is nevertheless to be daily observed, and the reality of its existence is unfortunately too evident to admit of its being disputed. We shall first attempt to shew, that such a temper ill becomes every period of life; and next, that it is incompatible with every situation in which we may be placed. In infancy how helpless is man? the offspring of the animal, the feathered and finny race, can assist themselves much better. Nature is their physician, councillor, and nurse. Instinct teaches them the path they are to pursue, and they obey her dictates. But leave the tender sons of men to provide for themselves and behold they perish. Can we then look back without humiliation upon this truly dependent state? Let the great hero triumph over the vanquished foe, but at the same time remember, that there was once a time when a poor feeble old woman chid, or perhaps whipped him for being naughty, that he could not resist, but trembled under the almost nervelesi stroke, and pusilanimously begged pardon of the ancient victrix. Let this check the haughtiness of his career, & increase the honors of his triumph, by entwining the wreaths of conquest with those of mercy. Let the admired sage, whose wisdom now attracts universal approbation, remember, that in infancy he knew not the common practice of the little birds, who, as soon as nature plumes their wings, provide for their own subsistence, and no longer depend on parental support for their existence. Let not the pampered child of wealth, elated with the fleeting and unmerited possessions of fortune, "Lord it over mankind;" but recollect that he was once indigent and helpless, as the little pauper, whom injured necessity has dropped at the church warden's door. And you, ye sons of proud ambition, who are aspiring towards the heights of fame, turn back your thoughts to that juvenile æra, when a paper grenadiers cap, and wooden sword, gave as much satisfaction as flowing robes, pompous decrees, and flattering panegyrics; those "beads and prayer books, which are the toys of age." And those fair emblem of angelic beauty, reflect that the infant rosebud bloomed on the innocent possessor, rivalling and contrasting the snowy lilly, without the smallest tincture of vanity, and that charms never appear so brilliant, as when the owner of them seems not to presume upon their power. Thus fares it with humble mortals in infancy. Let us now follow their progress in youth. At this period the mind begins to expand itself, the soul begins to unfold some of its yet latent properties and propensities. The boy is eager to assume the character and habits of the man. He pants for liberty and power and conceives all happiness to centre in a relief from scholastic discipline. His thoughts are bent on stations, professions and occupations, which he conceives would contribute to his felicity, his interest, and his reputation. But alas! he is not aware of the dangerous and cragged rocks he has to ascend. When he reflects on the taunts and punishments he endured for the attainment of his elevation, his pride must sink under the consideration of the poignant indignities with which it was attended. Now view him arrived at manhood. He has toiled for eminence which he finds burthensome and unsatisfactory. What he has obtained is insufficient, and his anxious and disturbed mind seeks an uncertain pleasure in some new object difficult to attain. While he possesses the splendour of a monarch, and vainly looks down contemptuously upon his humble neighbour, he is perhaps a stranger to a tythe part of that happiness which greets the peasant, who, with a whistle drives his useful team beside his haughty master's gaudy chariot. Thus he proceeds till overtaken by old age, and now sure vanity must be abandoned. The charms of power, the pride of wisdom, the flattery of beauty, all fade, vanish, wither and decay. Cease then presumption, seek refuge in the calm oblivion of the grave; and remember that, as a cure for vanity——

"All that live must die,
"Passing through nature to eternity."

TRENTON, November 1.

The following concluding paragraph of the report of the committee of Council of Great-Britain, extracted from their report of the 31st of May, 1784, "On his Majesty's (meaning the King of Great-Britain) order of reference of the eighth of March last," may be deemed the harbinger of a de-

claration of commercial war by Great-Britain, against the United States of America.

The committee having remarked upon the duties imposed by several of the states upon British ships and merchandize, in consequence of the King's proclamation or order in council, restricting the trade of the United States with Great-Britain and her remaining colonies and islands in America, concludes:

"Whether the Congress or the several legislatures of the American States will persist in this policy is impossible to be known: but the committee having examined many respectable persons, perfectly informed of the state of America, and of the nature of its commerce, who all agree in opinion, that by prohibiting or obstructing the intercourse between the continent of America and W. India islands, the people of the United States will suffer much more than any of his Majesty's subjects; and that for want of a sufficient vent, their lumber and provisions must perish on their hands."

ALBANY, November 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, to his friend in the western country, dated July 25.

"You ask what I understand by a liberal cession of western territory: I answer, the complete surrender of jurisdiction and soil. I agree with you that our cession of back lands is clogged with unreasonable conditions; that may be ascribed to the last efforts of an interested party, not the sense of the people, nor even the majority of the Legislature, who was worried into the measure. But as far as the army and the settlers are really interested, I think the conditions right. As to the speculations of land-jobbers, I trust our more enlightened American rulers will modle that otherwise. If they do not, I confess the union will be benefitted but little indeed. Your vindication of Virginia politicks do not satisfy me. We copy too much from them, and both disgrace our professions of being republics,"

From the North-Carolina Gazette.

RICHMOND, October 26.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, August 1.

"Mons. le Comte de Grasse is gone home to the place of his exile. TheCaptains of deSuffrein's fleet have not yet received their sentence for their conduct in the East-Indies; they are yet on board the l'Amphion, of fifty guns, where they have been already imprisoned twelve months."

Letters from Paris mention, that Mons. Malland had constructed a balloon of one hundred feet high, and ninety feet diameter, with which he made an experiment near Chantilly. Three persons went up with the machineft, but after the globe had gone a considerable height, it suddenly burst, and descended with great rapidity, in consequence of which one of the passengers broke his thigh, and the rest were greatly hurt.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 22.

WHEREAS it is matter of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of this State, that the professors of the medical art should receive all proper encouragement to excite them to improve and acquire a thorough acquaintance with a science so interesting to those who may be in distress through indisposition of body and limbs. And whereas it appears by a petition signed Jonas Fay and Lewis Beebe, in behalf of themselves, & a number of gentlemen physicians and surgeons in the counties of Bennington and Rutland & parts adjacent, viz.

Nathaniel Dickinson, Seth Alden, Samuel Huntington, Elisha Baker, Lemuel Chipman, William Johnson, William Gould, Aaron Hasting, Zena Hichcock, Silas Holbrook, William Woolcott, Ezra Baker, Ebenexer Tolman, Ezekiel Porter and Jacob Rubach, that they did on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1773, form themselves into a medical association, and framed a constitution for the government thereof, & by their petition dated the tenth day of September following, prayed the legislature of this State to patronize and establish the same.

Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the following physicians and surgeons in the counties of Bennington and Rutland, and parts adjacent, viz. Jonas Fay, Lewis Beebe, Nathaniel Dickinson, Seth Alden, Samuel Huntington, Elisha Baker, Lemuel Chipman, William Johnson, William Gould, Aaron Hastings, Zina Hitcocock, Silas Holbrook, William Woolcot, Ezra Baker, Ebenezer Tolman, Ezekiel Porter, and Jacob Ruback, be, and they are hereby incorporated and constitutod, a body corporate and politic in law, by the name of THE FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY IN VERMONT, capable of suing and defending by their agent or attorney, in any court of law, or equity for the recovery and defence of their common rights and interests, and they shall be capable of taking by gift, grant, or devise, for the purpose of procuring and maintaing a library, & such instruments and apparatus as shall by said society be thought best for making experiments in their art, and for any other purpose that shall be found conducive to the encouragement and improvement of the healing art.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said society be and is hereby vested with full power to elect annually, by ballot, a President, Secretary, and two or more Censors. And the said society are hereby further authorized and impowered to call any of its members to account for any dishonorable conduct relative to the medical profession, and punish the same, if necessary, by suspension, admooition and expulsion, and to make laws, rules and regulations for the governing the said society and its several Members.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that said society be and is hereby vested with powers to judge and determine with regard to the qualifications of such person or persons, as shall offer themselves for examination, and any person or persons who shall hereafter be admitted as members of said society, shall be intitled to all and singular the benefits and priviledges that those enjoy whose names are mentioned in this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, said society be authorised and impowered to appoint and determine the times and places of their stated or adjourned meetings as to them shall appear necessary for the purposes mentioned in this act.

Proposals for Printing by Subscription,

At the Printing Office in Bennington,

Dr. WATT's Psalms and Hymns.

CONDITIONS,

I. The Book to be printed on good paper, and an elegant type, and bound either separately or together, as may best suit the purchaser.

II The price to subscribers for a single book will be five shillings, for half a dozen, three shillings and four pence per book; for a dozen, three shillings per book; and by the hundred two and six pence per book, if psalms and hymns are bound together, if seperately the difference in the cost of binding to be allowed by the subscribers.

III. One half the pay to be advanced, at the time of subscribing, in cash or produce, delivered either at the printing office or paper mill, taking a receipt for the same, the other half to be paid on receiving the books.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as one thousand copies are subscribed for, and finished with all expedition.

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office and Paper-Mill in Bennington, by Mr. C. R. Webster, Printer Albany; by Messrs. Hough and Spooner, Printers at Windsor; by the several Post-riders from Bennington, and by many other gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers will be lodged.

Just published, and now selling at the printing office and paper mill in Bennington, and by the several post riders from said office, by the thousand, groce, hundred, dozen, or single.

THE VERMONT ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD,

1785.

Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year.

CONTAINING,

Lunations; Eclipses of the luminaries; aspects; judgment of the weather; rising, and setting of the seven Stars; Sun & moon's rising and setting; remarkable days; courts; roads, &c. &c.

Together with the following curious, useful and entertaining pieces, viz.

A cheap, pleasant and excellent good recipe for Coughs from recent colds, the efficacy of which may be relied on, especially for infants and young persons.

Happy Effects of Filial Piety.

Select Sentences.

Method of lightening a ship in a storm

Treatment of an Engrosser.

Of national character and the method of determining it.

The deceitful progress of time.

Solitude; an Ode.

On Winter.

Reflections on Life.

A Tide Table.

The Origin of Man.

Epitaph for Oliver Cromwell.

Calculated for the meridian of Bennington, lattitude 42 degrees, 45 minutes, North.

By ELIAKIM PERRY, jun.

Great allowance to those who buy by the quantity.

Whereas Sarah my wife hath eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

SAMUEL CULVER.

Wells, Nov. 13th 1784.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Orange, holden at the house of Major, Elisha Burton in Norwich. June 15, 1784. it was voted to pay a tax of three dollars on each proprietors right, to be collected forthwith, to pay for lotting out a part of said township, procuring the charter, and other incidental charges. This is therefore to give notice, to all such proprietors as shall neglect to pay said tax to me the subscriber forthwith that their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford October 26, 1784.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Williamstown, granted by the authority of the State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey's in Bennington on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1784, a tax of four Dollars was laid on each proprietors right for the purpose of defraying the charges of loting out one hundred acres of land to each proprietor in said town. These are to notify the said proprietors that unless they pay the said tax to the subscriber at Williamstown, in the State of Massachusetts, within six weeks from this date, so much of each proprietors right in said town, will be sold at Public Vendue for the payment of said tax as the law directs.

Done in proprietor's meeting at Bennington, this 4th day of November, 1784.

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

EXCELLENT

Press Papers,

To be sold cheap for

Cash, Produce,

or RAGS,

At the Printing-Office & Paper-Mill in Bennington.

The inhabitants of Vermont, are earnestly requested to be particularly careful in saving all sorts of cotton and linen rags, for which cash, or any kind of paper will be given in exchange.

The great advantages derived from this manufacture are so extensively known, that we shall not affront the discernment of our readers by mentioning them. We would therefore, only beg leave to observe, that encouraging useful arts and manufactures of every kind, is the surest way of supporting the dignity of the State.

The desire of rendering an essential service to the public, without any detriment to the Individual, may, by this prudent piece of œconomy be gratified, which, with the high price of Three Coppers per pound for clean white Linen rags, & two coppers for coarse or checked rags, the owners of the Mill flatter themselves will be sufficient to induce their fair countrywomen to hang up a small bag in their sitting room as a recepticle for rags.

Thirteenth, That all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

Fourteenth, And we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province in North America, which shall not accede to or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association until such parts of the several acts of parliament passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, sugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glass, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subjects of trial by jury, authorise the judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor, from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to, from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed; and until that part of the act of the 12. Geo. 3. ch. 24. intituled, "An act for the better securing his majesty's dock yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores," by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described, in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm, is repealed. And until the four acts passed in the last session of parliament, viz. that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston; that for altering the charter and government of Massachusetts Bay; and that entitled an act for the better administration of justice, &c. and that for extending the limits of Quebec, &c. are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective colonies, to establish such farther resolutions as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this association.

The foregoing association determined upon by the Congress was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof, to which they set their names.

In their address to the people of Great Britain, they insist upon their right of British subjects, and affirm that no power upon earth has a right to take away their property without their consent; and they claim all the rights secured to subjects by the English constitution, especially that invaluable one of trial by jury. They consider it essential to English liberty, that no man be condemned unheard, or punished for supposed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence. They give it as their opinion, that the legislature of Great Britain, are not authorised by the constitution to establish a religion fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. They consider the proprietors of the soil in America as much masters of their own property as those of Great-Britain are, and affirm that they are not bound to submit to any parliament not of their own election. They insist that the intervention of the sea which divides America from Britain, can make no disparity in rights, nor can the distance of three thousand miles from the royal palace, make the rights of subjects less than the distance of three hundred miles. Reason, they declare, looks with indignation on such distinctions, and free subjects can never perceive their propriety. They express their amazement at the pretensions of the British parliament to bind them in all cases, whatsoever without exception, without their consent, and to take and use their property, when and in what manner they please: and to make the colonists pensioners on their bounty, and that they can hold it no longer than they vouchsafe to permit. Such declarations they consider as heresies in English politics, which can no more operate to deprive them of their property, than the interdicts of the pope can divest kings of their sceptres, which the laws of the land, and the voice of the people, have placed in their hands.

They attribute the plan for enslaving them to that minister and his associates, who made the late inglorious peace, and declare that ever since that time that scheme of oppression has been pertenaciously carrying into execution. In this address they next appeal to the mother country, how patiently they have suffered the restraint upon their trade in every way that could conduce to the emolument of Britain. Say they, you have exercised unbounded authority over the sea; you have named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandize should be carried, and with whom alone we should trade; and though some of these restrictions were grievous we nevertheless did not complain, we looked up to you as our parent state, to which we were bound by the strongest ties, and were happy in being instrumental to your prosperity and grandeur. They warmly call upon the inhabitants of Britain to bear witness to their loyalty, and attachment to the common interests of the whole empire, and appeal to them if they did not, in the last war, add all the strength, of the American continent to the force which repelled the common enemy. Did we not, say they, leave our native shores, and meet disease and death, to promote the success of the British arms in foreign climates? And did not you thank us for our zeal, and even reimburse us large sums of money, which you confessed we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities? To what causes then are we to attribute this sudden change of treatment, and that system of slavery which was prepared for us at the restoration of the peace?

They add, before we had recovered from the distresses which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain our country of money by an oppressive stamp act. painted glass, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchase of other nations were taxed: Nay, though no wine is made in any country subject to the British state, you prohibited us from procuring it of foreigners, without paying a tax imposed by your parliament, on all we imported. These, say they and many other impositions were imposed upon us unjustly and unconstitutionally, for the express purpose of raising a revenue. In order to silence complaint, it was indeed provided that this revenue should be expended in America for its protection and defence. But say they, these exactions however, can receive no justification from a pretended necessity of defending us. They are lavishly squandered, on court favorites & ministerial dependents generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themselves by partial representations to traduce & embroil the colonies. For the necessary support of government here, say the colonists, we ever were, and ever shall be willing to provide. And whenever the exigencies of the State may require it, we shall, as we have hitherto done, cheerfully contribute our full proportion of men & money. To inforce this unconstitutional and unjust scheme of taxation, every fence that the wisdom of our British ancestors had carefully made against arbitrary power has been violently thrown down in America, and the inestimable right of trial by jury taken away, in cases that touch both life and property. It has been ordained that whenever offences shall be committed in the colonies against particular acts, imposing various duties & restrictions upon trade, the prosecutor might bring his action for the penalties in the court of the admiralty, by which means the subject lost the advantage of being tried by an honest and uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, & was subject to the sad necessity of being judged by a creature of the crown, and according to the course of law, which exempts the prosecutor from the trouble of proving his accusation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence or suffer. To give this new judicatory the greater importance, and as if with a design to protect false accusers, it is further provided that the judge's certificate of there having been probable causes of seizure and prosecution, shall protect the prosecutor from actions at common law, for recovery of damages.

In this address it is also represented, that although justice is impartially administered in all the colonies, yet by the construction of some, and the direction of other acts of parliament, offenders are to be taken by force together with all such persons as may be pointed out as witnesses, and carried to England, there to be tried, in a distant land by a jury of strangers, and subject to all the disadvantages that result from want of friends, want of witnesses, and want of money. The colonists in this address do not forget to take notice of the tea act, with a design to raise a revenue in America, and it must be allowed they represent this affair both warmly and judiciously. They observe that when the design of raising a revenue from the duties upon tea imported into America, was in a great measure rendered abortive by their ceasing to import that commodity, a scheme was concerted by the ministry with the East India Company, and an act passed, enabling and encouraging them to transport and vend their tea in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving success to this insidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be established among us, say they, various methods were tried to elude the stroke. The people of Boston, then ruled by a Governor whom, as well as his predecessor, Sir Francis Bernard, all America considers as her enemy, were extremely embarrassed. The ships which had arrived with the tea were, by his management, prevented from returning, the duties would have been paid, the cargoes landed and exposed to sale; a governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchasers While the town was suspended by deliberations on this subject, the tea was destroyed. But, supposing, say the colonists, a trespass was committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages, the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown presided in them. The East India company, however, did not think proper to commence any suits, nor did they even demand satisfaction either from individuals, or from the community in general. The ministry officiously made the case their own, & the great council of the nation descended to intermeddle with private property. Divers papers, letters, and other unauthenticated ex-parte evidence, were laid before them; neither the persons who destroyed the tea, nor the people of Boston, were called upon to answer the complaints. The ministry being incensed in being disappointed in a favorite scheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of finesse, to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boston was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town. Their trade was to be suspended, and thousands reduced to the necessity of gaining subsistence from charity, till they should submit to pass under the yoke, and consent to become slaves, by confessing the omnipotence of parliament and acquiescing in whatever disposition they might think proper to make of their own lives and properties.

CASH given for Clean

RAGS

At the Printing-Office and Paper Mill in

BENNINGTON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1784. THE (VOL. II. No. 78.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

Proposals for Printing by Subscription,
At the Printing Office in Bennington,
Dr. WATT's Psalms and Hymns.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Book to be printed on good paper, and an elegant type, and bound either separately or together, as may best suit the purchaser.

II. The price to subscribers for a single book will be five shillings, for half a dozen, three shillings and four pence per book; for a dozen, three shillings per book; and by the hundred two and six pence per book, if psalms and hymns are bound together, if seperately the difference in the cost of binding to be allowed by the subscribers.

III. One half the pay to be advanced, at the time of subscribing, in cash or produce, delivered either at the printing office or paper mill, taking a receipt for the same, the other half to be paid on receiving the books.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as one thousand copies are subscribed for, and finished with all expedition.

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office and Paper-Mill in Bennington, by Mr. C. R. Webster, Printer Albany; by Messrs. Hough and Spooner, Printers at Windsor; by the several Post-riders from Bennington, and by many other gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers will be lodged.

EXCELLENT

Press Papers,

To be sold cheap for

Cash, Produce, or RAGS,

At the Printing-Office & Paper-Mill in Bennington.

The inhabitants of Vermont, are earnestly requested to be particularly careful in saving all sorts of cotton and linen rags, for which cash, or any kind of paper will be given in exchange.

The great advantages derived from this manufacture are so extensively known, that we shall not affront the discernment of our readers by mentioning them. We would therefore, only beg leave to observe, that encouraging useful arts and manufactures of every kind, is the surest way of supporting the dignity of the State.

The desire of rendering an essential service to the public, without any detriment to the Individual, may, by this prudent piece of œconomy be gratified, which, with the high price of Three Coppers per pound for clean white Linen rags, & two coppers for coarse or checked rags, the owners of the Mill flatter themselves will be sufficient to induce their fair countrywomen to hang up a small bag in their sitting room as a recepticle for rags.

Just received from Boston and New-York, and now ready for sale at the Store of

NOAH SMITH,

In BENNINGTON,

An ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles,

SUPERFINE midling, & low-priced Broad Cloth of various colours,
Coatings, do.
Blankets,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Serges,
Corduroys,
Zebras,
Velvets,
Moreens,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Callimancoes,
Birds eye stuff,
Damasks,
Tabisetts,
Tammies,
Durants,
Fustians,
Cotton Check,
Diapers,
Irish sheetings,
Irish linens,
Taffaties,
Florentines,
Black sattin,
Lutestrings,
Modes,
Black Persians,
White sarsnet,
Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Romal do,
Poplins,
Hat trimmings,
Plaids,
Chintzes,
Callicoes,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Muslins,
Black and white ganzes,
Lristings,
Denians,
Imperial ribb,
Cambles,
Dorsetteens,
Denmark Lustres,
Men and women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose,
Silk and leather gloves,
Worsted mitts,
Men's and boys beaver, castor, & felt hats,
Chip do.
Thread laces, edgings and tapes,
Ribbons,
Sewing silks and threads,
Trimmings,
Ink Powder.
Blank account books
Writing paper,
Spelling books,
Looking glasses,
Coat and jacket buttons, &c. &c.

MEN'S *and* WOMEN'S SHOES,
COTTON WOOL,
ENGLISH & GERMAN STEEL,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
BOHEA TEA, LOAF SUGAR,
QUEEN'S WARE,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
COD FISH, &c.

HARD WARE,

Pewter Tankards,
Plates, Dishes and Basons, Plates, and Dishes,
Quart and Pint jacks,
Pint pots, salt cellars, gill measures, and milk-pots,
Tongs and Shovels,
Iron plate saws,
Steel plate do.
Tennant do.
Iron wire,
Razors,
Scissors,
Table and tea spoons,
Brass skimmers and ladles,
Ditto scales,
Screw rings,
Screw knobs,
Tea pots various sizes,
Pinchbeck and plated shoe, knee & stock buckles,
Steel and plated spurs,
Carpenter's hammers,
Cutroes,
Desk trimmings,
Knives and forks,
Two foot rules,
Knob Latches,
Chizzles,
Gouges,
Hand saw, and other files,
Compasses,
Shoe knives,
Padlocks,
Curry combs,
Steelyards,
Snaffle bitts,
Plain Irons,
Gimblets,
Brass Cocks,
Awl blades,
Jews Harps,
Cupboard locks,
Snuffers,
Chizzles,
Pencils,
Corks,
Draw locks,
Sleeve buttons,
Best Barlow knives,
do. Penknives,
Wood screws,
Brass pins,
Tlabehinges,
H & HL do.
Brads,
4d. 10d. and 20d. nails,
Shoemakers hammers and pincers,
Brass knob latches,
Horn and Ivory Combs,
Brass hinges,
Tobacco and snuff-boxes,
Ink pots,
Andirons,
Shoe brushes,
Stock locks,
Bellows,
Warming pans,
Copper tea-kettles,
Candlesticks,
Bar lead,
Brass kettles,
Sad Irons,
Shovels,
Knitting pins,
Sheet lead,
Axes,
Putty,
Powder,
Pipes,
Tobacco,
Snuff, &c. &c.

In payment for said Goods will be taken, every kind of public securities, almost every article of country produce, and every species of Furr.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising two hundred and fifty pounds for the purpose of building two Bridges, the first over Otter-Creek near Brown's Camp the other over Leicester river at the most convenient places in order to accommodate the public.

The Lottery to consist of four thousand tickets, at one dollar each, 1276 of which are prizes of the following value, viz.

1	of	100	is	100
2		50		100
2		40		80
2		30		60
5		20		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
1234		2		2468

But little more than two blanks to a prize.

From the utility of the undertaking, the Managers flatter themselves the tickets will meet with a rapid sale, and that the drawing of the Lottery will shortly commence. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published in the Vermont Gazette immediately after the drawing.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN CARPENTER,
BENJAMIN GARFIELD,
REUBEN FULLER,
JAMES EVANS.

Common RUM,

superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

ROBISON & HALE,
ALBANY.

ALSO,

The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c,

French Brandy,
Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Refined and bloomery bar iron,
German, blistered & Crawley's steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling peas.

Robison & Hale,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods,

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

A Nelegant assortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete.
Fine and middling sagathies,
Black Bombzines & worsted prunellas,
Black sergedinim,
Sattinet
Princess, stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens.
Do. durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shaloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light calicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes.
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,
Striped cottons,
Brown Russia sheeting
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortment of taste and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest children's waiste ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light coloured double Persian.
White, blue, green & pink single persian
Black, English & India Taffaties,
Broad & narrow black mode and sattin,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's common and fine beaver hatts,
Men's coarse shoes.
Women's Hose do,
White and brown buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & twist
Do. of thread & buttons of all colours
Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75,
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
Ready Reckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
Cutteaux,
Penknives,
Razors,
Shears,
Scissars,
Thimbles,
A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sizes,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
Hand and crosscut saws,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the first quality,
Men's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
Pins and needles,
Tapes, ferreting and binding,
A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Scythes and sickles,
Powder and shot,
Musket balls,
With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

A few Soldiers RIGHTS for LAND, will be purchased, if application is made immediately to

ROBISON & HALE.

The absurdity of repining at our lot.

PYTHAGORAS, during his residence in India, learnt, as all the world knows, at the school of the Gymnolophists, the language of beasts and that of plants. Walking one day in a field near the sea-shore, he heard these words: how unhappy am I to be born an herb! scarce have I attained two inches in height before a devouring monster, a horrid animal, tramples me under his feet; his jaw is armed with a row of sharp scythes, with which he cuts me, tears me, and then swallows me. Man calls this monster a sheep. I do not think there is in the whole creation a more abominable creature.

Pythagoras advanced a few steps; he met with an oyster that was yawning upon a small rock. He had not yet embraced that admirable law by which we are forbidden to eat of our own likeness. He was going to swallow the oyster, when it uttered these soothing words; O nature, how happy is the herb, which is like thy work; when it is cut it regenerates and is immortal; and we poor oysters, in vain are we defended by a double buckler; villains eat us by dozens at their supper, and it is over with us for ever what a dreadful destiny is that of an oyster, and how barbarous is man!

Pythagoras shuddered; he felt the enormity of the crime he was going to commit; he weeping asked pardon of the oyster, and replaced him very snug upon the rock.

Whilst he was returning to the city, in a profound meditation at this adventure, he observed spiders that were eating flies, swallows that were eating spiders and sparrow-hawks that were eating swallows. None of these folks said he, are philosophers.

Pythagoras upon his entrance was hurted, bruised, and thrown down, by a multitude of beggars and bunters, who ran in crying well done, he deserved it. Who? what? said pythegoras, getting up; whilst the people continued running and crying, we shall have high fun in seeing them broil.

Pythagoras imagined they were speaking of lentiles, or some other vegetable---but he was quite mistaken---they meant two poor indians. Oh! said Pythagoras, these are doubtless two great philosophers, who are tired of their lives; they are desirous of regenerating under another form; there is a pleasure in changing the place of one's abode, though one may be badly lodged ---there is no disputing taste.

He went on with the mob as far as the public square, where he saw a great pile of wood lighted, and opposite to it a bench, which was called a tribunal; upon this bench judges were seated, each of whom had a cow's tail in his hand, and they had caps upon their heads, which greatly resembled the two ears of that animal which formerly carried Silenus, when he came into the country with Bacchus, after having crossed the Erythrean sea dry-footed, and stopped the course of the sun and moon, as it is very faithfully related in the Orphics.

There was among these judges an honest man well known to Pythagoras. The sage of India explained to the sage of Samos the nature of the festival the Indian people were going to assist at.

The two Indians, said he, are not at all desirous of being burnt; my grave brethren have condemned them to that punishment, one for having said that the substance of Xaca is not the substance of Brama; and the other by having suspected that we please the Supreme Being by virtue, without holding, at the point of death, a cow by the tail; because, said he we may be virtuous at all times, & because one cannot always meet with a cow just as one may have occasion for her. The good women of the city were so terrified with two such heritical propositions, that they would not leave the judges in peace, till such time as they ordered the execution of these two unfortunate men.

Pythagoras judged that from the herb up to man there were many causes of uneasiness He, however, made the judges and even the devotees listen to reason, which never happened but at that one time.

He afterwards went and preached toleration at Crotona; but one of his adversaries set fire to his house; he was burnt---the man who had saved two Indians from the flames.---Let those escape who can.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE,
Messrs. PRINTERS,

If you have a scarcity of News, & think the following contemplation will be acceptable to your candid readers, by inserting it you will oblige your humble servant,

OBSERVER.

CONTEMPLATIONS on the MATERIAL SUN, and SUN of RIGHTEOUSNESS.

THE Sun which now appears in his meridian lustre and brightness, and by his resplendent beams dazzles the eye of the beholder, forbiding a critical survey, invites my wandering tho'ts to pleasing contemplation. Surely he is the most beautiful body in the whole material creation! Not a deformity is visible! A bold magnificience is displayed in his aspect which pleases the imagination, and fills the mind with complacency. The ravages of time, which deface the verdant spring, the bloom of youth, and the grandeur of rich and populous cities, make no sensible impression upon him. He continues the same, without any material alteration from one age to another, the first pair in primeval innocence, were blessed with the same Sun that enlightens us their descendents, and the latest generations will partake of his benificent influence.

The rise of nations, revolution of empires, inundations and earthquakes effect no change in him. He contains within himself an almost inexhaustible source of light, from which he irradiates the solar system; and though for many thousand years his beams have been incessantly emitted in all directions, yet who dares affirm that he is sensibly diminished? It is probable; that he diffuses now as great a quantity of light and heat, as he did in the first moment of his creation. He penetrates all bodies with his beams, whether firm or fluid. The hardest adamant cannot prevent their insinuating themselves into its very center, and mingling with its inmost particles. Ice is softened thereby and disolved into water, and the mountains are stripped of their hyemal or snowy garment. It is this luminous orb that prevents the rivers from congealing into a solid consistency, and the world by being covered with eternal snow. It is by means of his rays, which fly with the most rapid velocity, and are immensely subtil, that we behold surrounding objects, and investigate their magnitude, shape and colour, and are able in some measure to determine what are useful and necessary for us, and what would be disagreeable and pernicious.---Vegetation is caused by his genial influence; when the seed is cast into the ground he attracts or impels into it proper juices and nutriment; whereby it shoots forth into a plant; hence the rose and the violet are indebted to him for their fragrance and beautiful tincture, the towering cedar for his height and sturdiness, and the delicious apple and pear for their pleasant taste.--He invigorates the animal world, and excites the most agreeable sensations. When vernal buds begin to deck the trees in the forest, now do the chearful birds hail the morning sun, and chide in melodious songs, the indolence of that man, who can sleep at this auspicious hour? But when he withdraws his beams, what a melancholy and silence reign through the whole creation; An horrible darkness overspreads the face of all things. The flowers of the garden and the delicious fruits of the Orchard, which invited the delicate hand of the fair to pluck them, cannot be discerned. The tuneful birds cease warbling their notes; And every creature withdraws from their respective employments to indulge themselves in sleep. But if an unfortunate traveller is lost in a trackless desert, he gropes about in darkness endeavoring to find a path that may conduct him to his usial place of residence: But in vain he wanders, untill the Sun shall arise, and discover to him his unhappy situation, and the point he must pursue to escape the dreary place. Then the most sensible joy is diffused through his soul, and with a becoming gratitude he instantly quits the haunts of savage beasts, and improves the present light to find the habitations of men.---It is this beauteous luminary that rarifies the air, that exhales the vapours from the earth, the rivers and the ocean, and forms them into drops of rain or flakes of snow. From him the silver moon derives her shining face It is he that tinges the bow in the east with its variagated colours, and makes the clouds in the west often times appear of a reddish hue. He fills the hemisphere with light and by his dazzling brightness eclipses as it were all the stars of Heaven. In fine he assists in furnishing animals with every thing that is convenient, useful and necessary; when he favours them with his influence, they rejoice but when he hides his face they mourn. Thus he is fair in himself and thus he spreads beauty and chearfulness over all nature's works.---But in magnificence and glory he is not to be compared with the sun of righteousness who gave him his existence his splendor and every useful property. (To be continued.)

THE GOOD FAVORITE.

An Oriental Apologue.

THE son of a provincial governor was brought up in the palace of Uglimith. Tho' of an age still tender, he shewed wit, prudence, and judgment. The king, who was very young, made him his friend; but the other young nobles of the court conceived an aversion against him, laid snares for him, and sought to destroy him. All their machinations were abortive, because in the king he had a real friend. One day that prince said to him: "What can be the cause of the hatred you inspire my courtiers with: It is indeed excessive; cannot you in any wise lessen it? --O king, answered the favorite, I have made use of my power for the good of thy subjects, and for thy glory. According as I procured the affection of thy people, and of thy heart, I sunk in the esteem of all my old friends, my equals; and probably there is no other way of regaining their affections, but by committing faults."---"By no means, said the King; pursue your wonted good courses; the sun ought not to cease to enlighten, because his light offends the eye of night birds."

LONDON, *August* 30.

ACCORDING to letters from Petersburgh, the difference respecting Danizick have been settled in a satisfactory manner, the court of Russia having accepted the counter-plan sent to her from his Prussian Majesty. The reason why this agreement has not yet been made public is said to be, that the Empress having been very much indisposed for some time past, the result of the negociations could not be communicated to her for her approbation: But now the accommodation and ratification will be published forthwith.

According to the present state of strength, and the preparations making in all their dock yards, the navies of France, and Holland alone, independent of that of Spain, will amount in less than seven years to no less than 150 sail of the line; a force sufficient to controul all the naval powers of the North, and compel Great-Britain to rely upon her own strength and resources. The French Ministry are indefatigable in strengthening the fleet as fast as possible. At Rochfort, Brest, and Toulon, new keels are laying continually, and every old ship that can swim is continued in the service, till new ones are launched to supply their places. Indeed, nothing is talked of at Paris and the Hague, but the decided superiority of the allies over this country, which it is generally thought will be tried and determined in the course of a very few years.

About a fortnight since, as the son of Mr. Pendercross, near Swaffham in Norfolk, was returning from a neighbouring village in a cart with some pigs, he was struck by lightning the effect of which was, that when the father, who was on horseback, overtook the cart, he discovered his son lying at the bottom of it, apparently dead; but in about a quarter of an hour the young man began to shew signs of life, and next day was

perfectly recovered. It is remarkable, that though no alteration was discoverable in his outward garments, yet that his shirt from the right shoulder to the hip was tinged with several lines of pale yellow.

There are a number of Canadian gentlemen now in England, who have come over to prosecute a redress of grievances they say they have suffered from General Haldimand. They charge him with various acts of rapacity, and have preferred complaints against him of a very heavy nature, which are now before his Majesty's privy council.

Extract of a letter from Coventry, dated July 16.

"As soon as the news arrived here of the proposed tax on ribbons, the journeyman weavers assembled in the market place, and having first made a tall awkward figure which they called Mr. Pitt, they hung it on a gallows erected for that purpose with a silken haltar, and afterwards consumed the whole in a large fire; amidst the applause of some thousands of people assembled on the occasion. But I would not wish you to suppose that the dislike to this tax is confined to the lower class of people, which I assure you is by no means the case, as it is held in universal detestation, on account of the very great injury it will do to trade, by encouraging the smuggling of this article from France, which practice, even at present too much prevails, to the prodigious detriment of the honest manufacturer. Indeed the whole budget of taxes is such a monstrous collection of absurdities and oppressions, as have never before been attempted in the annals of this country. But let the minister beware, his popularity may as suddenly be lost as it was acquired."

Amongst other officers who distinguished themselves in the late bloody business off Algiers, must be named Val Deste, nephew to the Minister of Marine; and Poras, a young but excellent artillery officer (son of a colonel of that name) This gentleman commanded a howitzer boat, and daily advanced so far in the front of the line as to meet with reproof from the General; twice he was towed out of the line by the Major General Gocchachen, and different times by the young Solano. At the close of the fifth attack Col. Salas observed four Turkish boats rowing up under the southern shore, with so much speed, that he entertained little doubt of their intention to board Poras: He was at this time in a gun boat that moved slowly, but, observing Solano, son to the Admiral, with Mr. Vernon, the English volunteer, who was rowing fast after the galliot, he hailed, & begged them to take him on board, which was immediately complied with. He now pointed out the situation of the people on board the howitzer boat; They resolved immediately to go on board the galliot that was rowing towards the north, where the fire now seemed most formidable; explaining the situation of Poras, the brave Borrientos, whose conduct obtained him discretionary orders, tacked about, stood to the south, and carried these gentlemen to the protection of their friend, when, after a short but sharp action, in face of both fleets, whose fire seemed to cease to admire Borrientos, he beat off the boats, and carried back in triumph the gallant Poras.

CHARLESTOWN (S. C.) *Sept.* 28. By a gentleman lately arrived from New Providence we learn, that the people called Loyalists, who have lately quitted East Florida and taken refuge at New Providence, have given proofs of their loyalty in the following manner:—On Sunday the 22d day of August last, being in a house opposite the church, three of them had a drum beating and fife playing during the afternoon service, to the great disturbance of the congregation; and in the evening they got possession of the church, and kept ringing the bells at intervals till near midnight; on the Friday following they went up, in number about twelve or thirteen, on horseback, to the eastward, where they paraded through the high roads, and in the afternoon came down in an Indian file with drums beating, and preceded by two Negroes carrying hatchets on their shoulders, two boats belonging to the Porcupine sloop of war keeping way with them, fully manned. In this manner they proceeded along the strand, headed by the Captain of the said man of war, with his cutlass drawn and a pistol by his side. When the court met at the end of the month two of them went into the court, abused the bench, denied the authority of the Governor and of the court, and at last so far gained their ends as to have the court adjourned to the next term; they have formed themselves into a committee, appointed a chairman and secretary, and are endeavouring to overturn the constitution of the government, and to erect on the ruins thereof their favorite banner of anarchy and confusion.

It is rumoured that the refugees intend to make a descent from the Bahama islands upon some part of the Spanish main, and by force to settle themselves where they please.

ALBANY, *November* 18

Wednesday se'night arrived in this City from Fort-Schuyler, under a passport from the Commanding Officer of that post, two of the principal Hostages, given by the Six Nations, for the punctual performance, on their part, of the Treaty concluded between the United States and them, in October last; and on Saturday they set out for Schenectady, which place they will leave this day, on their return to the abovementioned fort, where they, with the other hostages, are to remain until the American prisoners, in their hands are delivered up.

On Saturday last arrived in this city from the Indian country, where she has been prisoner for upwards of two years, Miss Rebecca Lee, eldest daughter of Major John Lee, late of the west branch of the Susquehana. This young lady was taken by a party of Indians, in August 1782, who after having massacred her father and mother, with a number of other inhabitants, on the Susquehana, in a very cruel manner, carried her off into their own country, where she has remained until a few days ago, when an opportunity presenting, she made her escape from them and came in here.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 29.

The honorable Moses Robinson, Ira Allen and Nathaniel Niles, Esquires, are elected Agents and Delegates to Congress for this State the ensuing year.

On Friday last a severe gale of of wind prevailed here, which tore up many trees in its course, threw down the house of Mr. Clerk, at the north part of the town, and unroofed a number of barns and other buildings, but happily no lives were lost.

The THREE SAGES.

SAADI, the Persian author of the work called the Gulistan, tells a story of three Sages, a Greek, an Indian, and a Persian, who in the presence of a King of Persia, debated on this question. "Of all evils which is the greatest?" The Grecian said, "Old age oppressed with poverty." The Indian answered, "Pain with impatience." The Persian pronounced it to be, "Death without good works before it."

WHEREAS at an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of the township of Bridport, state of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Philip Stone, of said Bridport, on the thirteenth of September last, a tax of one pound ten shillings, lawful money, was voted to be raised and paid by the first of January next, by said proprietors, on each original right or share of land in said town (public rights excepted) to defray the arrearages of accounts brought in by the first settlers of said township.

This is therefore to notify the proprietors aforesaid, that said tax must be paid to me the subscriber, by the first day of January next, or so much of their land will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay the same with all legal costs.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

November 29, 1784.

WHEREAS in the month of July last, an ARBITRATION between

Charity French & Wm. Cheney,

both of PITTSTOWN, in the County of ALBANY, and State of NEW YORK, was appointed to be held at the house of HENRY LEWIS, of Maple Town, in said County, at which time interchangeable Notes for TWO HUNDRED Pounds New York Money each, (payable on Demand, date aforesaid) were lodged in the hands of Captain HEZEKIAH ARMSTRONG, of Bennington, State of Vermont, one of the Arbitrators.

For private Reasons the Arbitration was null and of none Effect, and the Cause never came to Trial; but the aforesaid WILLIAM CHENEY, by false and deceitful Wiles, obtained said Notes from said ARMSTRONG, on Pretence of suing only for the Cost of Arbitration, but has since, we understand, presumed to sue for the Face of the Note.

WE the Arbitrators do certify that said Note was obtained in a Deceitful Manner and no Value has ever been (acknowledged) received, as Witness our Hands, at Maple Town, this 26th Day of November 1784.

HEZ. ARMSTRONG, JOHN JOHNSON, JOHN WALDO, } Arbitrators.

Just published, and now selling at the printing office and paper mill in Bennington, and by the several post riders from said office, by the thousand, groce, hundred, dozen, or single.

THE VERMONT ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD,

1785.

Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year.

CONTAINING,

Lunations; Eclipses of the luminaries; aspects; judgment of the weather; rising, and setting of the seven Stars; Sun and Moon's rising and setting; remarkable days; courts; roads, &c. &c.

Together with the following curious, useful and entertaining pieces, viz.

A cheap, pleasant and excellent good receipt for Coughs from recent colds, the efficacy of which may be relied on, especially for infants and young persons.

Happy Effects of Filial Piety.

Select Sentences.

Method of lightening a ship in a storm.

Treatment of an Engrosser.

Of national character and the method of determining it.

The deceitful progress of time.

Solitude; an Ode.

On Winter.

Reflections on life.

A Tide Table.

The Origin of Man.

Epitaph on Oliver Cromwell.

Calculated for the meridian of Bennington, lattitude 42 degrees, 45 minutes, North.

By ELIAKIM PERRY, jun.

Great allowance to those who buy by the quantity.

IN Consequence of application made to me by more than one sixth part of the proprietors of the town of Rupert, in the county of Bennington. These are to warn the proprietors of said town to meet at the dwelling-house of Nathaniel Norton, inn-keeper, in said town, on the twenty second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Proprietor's Clerk.

3d. To see whether the Proprietors will vote to lay out a fifth division in said town, and to transact any other business proper for the benefit of the Proprietors.

REUBEN HARMON, Just. Peace.

Rupert 23d November 1784.

THE Proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors in June 1783 for the purpose of laying out the first and second division lots, clearing roads; and paying other proprietary debts, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Heaton, of Thetford, on the fifth day of January next, unless some paid, as will discharge them with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sums due on each right, viz.

Names.	l.	s.	Names	l.	s.
Phin. Lyman,	1	17	Amsa Hide,	1	1
Timo Lyman,	1	17	Nat Humphry,	1	1
John Smith,		13	Nathaniel Humphry, jun	1	1
Lucretia Colt,	1	17			
Step Goodman,	1	17	Shubael Coffs,	1	1
Oliver Smith,	1	10	Joseph Coffs.	1	1
Tim. Eastman,	1	17	Oliver Hamlin	1	
Peter Olcott,	1	17	Caleb Martin,		
Ichabod Hide,	1	17	Daniel Tillison	1	1
Paul Davidson,	1	17	John Paine,	1	1
Daniel Bowen,		13	Tim Brownson	1	1
Jonas Hayward,	1	17	Moses Robinson	1	1
Jedediah Hide,	1	17	Eben. Brewster	1	1

JOHN PAINE, jun. Collector.

Brookfield, October 26, 1784.

CASH GIVEN

For Clean

COTTON & LINEN

RAGS

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Having represented this state of facts, they then warmly exclaim, Let justice and humanity cease to be the boast of your nation! Consult your history, examine your records of former transactions; nay, turn to the annals of the many arbitrary states and kingdoms that surround you, and shew us a single instance of men being condemned to suffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unquestioned, and without even the specious formality of a trial; & this too, by a law made expressly for the purpose, and had no existence at the time that the fact was committed. If it be difficult to reconcile these proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and constitution, the task will become more arduous when we call upon our ministerial enemies, to justify condemning men untried, and by hear-say, but involving the innocent in one common punishment with the guilty, and for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, distress, and calamity on thirty thousand souls, and those not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow-citizens. They make use of several other arguments and topics, which they urge home with all the force of language and warm zeal, and the impartial world in some age hence, when the mist of prejudice is removed from their eyes, will be obliged to confess that there is much reason in what they say. What has greatly darkened this controversy between Great-Britain and the colonies, is the difference of political reasoning on different sides of the question. The advocates for the dominion of parliament, draw their arguments from mystical subtleties, grounded upon obsolete laws that were never constitutional, and which few, unless men learned in the law, can understand. From these they draw positive conclusions, as if their first principles were self-evident, and conclude that nothing except obstinacy, or real want of understanding, can hinder all others from perceiving the justness of their arguments. The colonies and their friends establish their arguments upon common sense; and the constitutional laws of the empire, which, as they are plain and self-evident, are calculated to affect all minds that are not warped by prejudice, or biassed by private interest.

There is no question but men's prejudices and interests are concerned on both sides, but the extreme appears to be more on the one side than the other, provided we confine our views to the evidence upon the face of the arguments. The rights of mankind are not mysteries to be lodged in the hands of a few, as articles of faith are, in some countries, but like the common salvation, are exposed to the view of every individual person, and the privilege of all to know, as well as to enjoy. When doctrines of state are so deep, as to be beyond the reach of men of common understanding, they are not fit to be put in practice. Whatsoever men are bound to obey ought first to be made a plain object of their understanding, otherwise obedience is not a reasonable service. All honest men will ever desire to have those designs they profess to be for the good of society, made as manifest to the members thereof as possible, and will never want to impose their authority, except under the divine light of reason and truth.

But it will be necessary to take a view of the management at home, which gave rise to this spirited and violent opposition of the colonies. This will naturally lead us to take a view of the arguments made use of by the parties at home in support of the different sides of the question in which they were engaged. It has often been affirmed by people at home, that the colonists deduced their arguments from speeches made in the parliament of Britain, and from writings sent from this country to America. Upon this supposition, the patriots as they are called in derision, are principally blamed for the opposition and resistance which the colonists have made. But such as consider their petitions, resolves, and apologies impartially, will soon perceive that they needed no assistance from the mother country, in any matter of argument. There is a clearness and precision in their writings, united with a warm zeal for truth and liberty, that is not to be met within any of those venal performances which have been published against them. In some future period of time, when men read this controversy with calm impartiality, they will give judgment freely on the side of the colonists, and stand in amazement that there should have been the smallest dispute in a case so clear and obvious.

The state of parties went this year much the same as before, except that the general strength of the opposition was much declined. The Rockingham party continued unbroken, and constantly pursued its first original line of public conduct. Though it was often overpowered by numbers, it notwithstanding continued formidable, and gave some severe checks to the prevailing influence of the court. The same difference of opinion and affections, and the same occasional union among others, took place between them and that party which was attached to the Earl of Chatham. This appearance of the want of true union, very much enfeebled the opposition.

While matters were in this situation at home, an incident took place which kindled into a violent flame of discontent and rage in the colonies. The insignificant duty of threepence the pound on tea, which had been singly left behind in the year 1770, when all other articles enumerated in the same bill, for the purpose of raising a revenue, had been repealed, was now determined to be made the fatal bane of contention between the mother country and her colonies. It had been foretold by those who struggled hard for the repeal of the whole, and who always declared against every notion of an internal taxation of America; that the leaving of one duty and the discharging of the others, could answer no other purpose than the lessening of that scanty revenue, which was scarcely sufficient, in its whole amount, to answer the expence of the collection; that by this means, instead of profit, a new charge to supply the deficiency, would be thrown upon the state at home, while all the other evils, which were then acknowledged as the motives of a partial repeal, would be continued in their utmost extent.

These political predictions in the end proved to have a real foundation, and were but too well verified by after events. The discontents of the colonies encreased from the measures of government, and an universal spirit of opposition to the tea act prevailed among them all. The measures of the ministry, and the prevailing party in parliament, so irritated the colonists, that they formed the association which has been already mentioned, and passed the spirited resolutions which have been taken notice of, to shew the ministry that they were not ready to comply with such unreasonable demands. In this state of affairs there was one thing which greatly encreased the division between the mother country and the colonists; the governours of most of the colonies and the people, were in a continual state of warfare; and such was the opposition between them, that what the one proposed the others were always determined to contradict. It has been generally believed that this evil had its rise at home in the mother country, and that the governours had their instructions how to behave from the ministry, which they servilely executed, without considering either the reasonableness of the commands, or the temper of the colonists. It is, however, manifest, and sad experience has proved, that the governours have not understood, or they have willfully perverted the state of the colonies in their accounts thereof to the ministry; for it is hardly possible that government would have proceeded so far as they have done, provided they had not received false information from their servants. The variances between the governours and the people put an end to all regular proceedings; the assemblies were repeatedly called, and suddenly dissolved. When they were sitting they were employed in repeating grievances, and framing remonstrances, and in the midst of their disputes new matters sprung up, besides the duty on tea and the custom-house, which encreased the general discontent. A measure which had been lately adopted of rendering the governours and judges dependent on the crown, by having their salaries paid by government, and to be removed at the pleasure of the sovereign, gave the colonies great offence. They considered this measure as an attempt of the crown to render all offices of government subservient to arbitrary purposes, that they might employ them at their pleasure to suppress the liberties of the people. Whether this was the design of government or not, it was certainly the opinion of the colonists concerning this measure. In an ordinary course of affairs it would probably have been overlooked, but in such a violent coalition of parties it was the means of kindling a most violent flame of opposition and resentment.

It is not to be expected in such a state of agitation, when the laws were in a great measure suspended, and men left to pursue the dictates of their passions and resentment, that every thing would proceed in an orderly course, consistent with right reason and true justice. The Gaspee, an armed schooner, had been stationed at Rhode-Island to prevent smuggling, for which that place had been remarkable; the vigilance of the officer who commanded the vessel so enraged the people, that they boarded her at midnight to the amount of two hundred armed men, and after wounding the commander, and forcing him and his people to go on shore, set fire to the schooner. This greatly incensed the government, and a reward of 500l. together with a pardon if claimed by an accomplice, was offered for discovering and apprehending any of the persons concerned in this atrocious act. But no effectual discovery was made. This daring act of some smugglers was, by the courtiers, imputed to the whole colony, though some as daring adventures have been performed in the mother country, without being considered as the act and deed of a whole province. It has been observed in this history, that many of the captains of vessels, that were sent upon this office of preventing smuggling, were often ignorant of their duty, and exceedingly arbitrary in their behaviour, which tended much to irritate the people, and to stir them up to actions which, in ordinary cases, were far from their thoughts. And it is probable that there was something of this sort that gave occasion to this outrage.

Before matters came to such a crisis as they did afterwards, a very strange and extraordinary accident happened, which revived with double force all the ill temper and animosity that had subsisted between the government and the people, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay. This was a discovery and publication of some confidential letters, which had been written during the course of the unhappy disputes with the mother country, by the then governour, and deputy governour, to the ministry of England. these letters contained a very unfavorable representation of the state of affairs, the temper and disposition of the people, and the views of the leaders in that province; and tended to shew, not only the necessity of the most coercive measures, but that even a very considerable change of the constitution, and system of government was necessary, to inforce the obedience of the colony. These letters had been sent by Governour Hutchinson privately and in confidence; but the people of the colony insisted, that they were evidently intended to influence government, and ought therefore to be shewn to such persons as had an interest in preserving their priveleges. Upon the death of a gentleman, in whose possession these letters happened to be lodged, they, by some means which are not yet known, fell into the hands of the agent to the colony of Massachusett's Bay, who immediately transfered them to the assembly of that province, which was then sitting at Boston.

The indignation and rage which those letters excited on the one side, and the confusion on the other, neither need, nor can admit of description. The people found themselves misrepresented and betrayed, by one whom they imagined bound in duty to support their interest, and perceived that the late measures of government had proceeded from false information, that had been given by their governour, and lieutenant-governour.

In the frenzy of rage and resentment which these letters occasioned, the house of representatives passed many violent resolutions. The letters were presented to the council, under the strictest injunctions from the representatives, that the persons who were to shew them, should not by any means suffer them, even for a moment, out of their own immediate hands. This affront to the governour was adopted by the council; and upon his requiring to examine the letters that were attributed to him, thereby to acknowledge them if they were genuine, or disapprove them if they were spurious, that board, under the pretence of this restriction, refused to deliver them into his hands, but sent a committee to open them before him, that he might examine the hand writing. To this indignity he was obliged to submit, as well as to the mortification of acknowledging the signature that was affixed to them.

The colony of Massachusetts-Bay was sufficiently irritated before, and needed no new fuel to encrease the flame of their resentment.—These letters pushed them on to measures of the most spirited nature; the house of assembly passed a petition and remonstrance to his majesty, in which they charged the governour and lieutenant-governour, with being betrayers of their trusts, and of the people they governed; of giving private, partial, and false information; declared them enemies to the colony, and prayed for justice against them, and for their speedy removal from their places. Such were the discontent; and so weak were the powers of government in that assembly that those charges, with many others, were carried by a majority of 82 to 12.

The time of the arrival of the ships with the execrated tea approaching, when the new plan of taxation was to have been put in execution, the people assembled in different parts in great bodies, and proceeded to take such measures as seemed most effectual to prevent the landing of the cargoes. The consignees, who had been appointed by the East-India company to receive the tea, were obliged, in most places to give up their appointment, and to enter into public engagements not to act in that capacity. Committees were appointed by the people in different towns and provinces, whom they invested with such powers as they supposed themselves authorised to give. They were impowered to inspect the books of merchants, to propose tests, to punish those they considered to be contumacious, by the dangerous prescription of declaring them enemies to their country, and to assemble the people when they thought it necessary. Their power was, in one word, as indefinite as the authority under which they acted. The assemblies which were held on these occasions, were frequently violent and hasty in their resolutions; their passions were warm, and they did not wait long to deliberate what they were to do. The greatest part of their resolutions were exceedingly derogatory to the supreme legislature; government had now lost their affection, and they paid the governours no honour nor regard. This will always by the case when rulers themselves transgress the laws, by substituting power in the place of justice, without regarding the natural and fundamental statutes of the compact between the governours, and the governed. When the people, by the tyranny and mismanagement of governours, are driven back to a state of nature, rulers must expect that they will use their natural powers, in such a manner as best suits their inclination or advantage. The same reason that makes princes keep standing armies in the time of peace, makes the people use their natural powers on particular occasions. Both are intended for the support of rights which each party lays claim to, and which they consider it just to maintain.

The colonists were at this time greatly inflamed, as they had been for some time past, not only by the treatment of government, but by inflamatory writings, which were published by some zealous persons in the opposition. From the time that the riot happened at Rhode-Island, till the passing of the Boston Port-bill, almost all things tended to bring matters to a crisis. The public news-papers were made vehicles of conveyance, to transmit to different parties the sentiments of those on their side, and were frequently filled with as much rancour as argument. In the peaceful colony of Philadelphia, long celebrated for the excellency of its police, and the temperate and placid manners of its inhabitants, printed papers were dispersed, warning the pilots on the Delaware not to conduct any of the tea ships that were expected into the harbour, which were only sent out for the purpose of enslaving and poisoning all America; at the same time, giving them plainly to understand it was expected, that they would apply their knowledge of the river, under the colour of their profession, in such a manner as would effectually secure their country from the danger with which it was threatened. A similar publication made its appearance at New-York, wherein the tea ships were represented as loaded with fetters, forged in Britain, to bind the colonists in slavery; and vengeance was denounced against all persons who should dare, in any manner, to introduce those chains. All the colonies seemed instantly to have united in this point.

Whereas Sarah my wife hath eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

SAMUEL CULVER.

Wells, Nov. 13th 1784.